GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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# INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

# 1913-14.

00135369

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

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## *Introduction.*

It has been felt that a brief annual narrative on educational progress in India will be a convenience to the growing number of those who are interested in the subject. This increase of interest and the more prominent place which education is rapidly assuming in the administrative problems of the country are sufficient excuse for the innovation. Hitherto it has been customary to place more important statistics and a short statement of noteworthy developments before the Imperial Legislative Council during the course of the debate on the budget. The time has now come for the publication of a narrative, which, while not pretending to be exhaustive, will serve to inform the reading public and to supplement the quinquennial reviews. The present report is based mainly upon the annual reports of the Directors of Public Instruction for 1913-14 and upon official correspondence.

Appended to the report are the general tables and some illustrations of new buildings completed during the year. These last are merely a selection from among many which have been erected, but will serve to give an idea of the activity which has prevailed.

# INDIAN EDUCATION

IN

# 1913-14.

## *I.—Main features of the year.*

1. The chief event in the history of Indian education during the past few years has been the allotment of large imperial grants. These may be recapitulated as follows :— *Imperial grants.*

| | Non-recurring. | Recurring. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1911 . . . . . | 90,17,000 | ... |
| 1912 . . . . . | 65,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| 1913 . . . . . | 3,19,00,000 | 55,00,000 |
| 1914 . . . . . | ... | 9,00,000 |
| TOTAL . | 4,74,17,000 | 1,24,00,000 |
| | £3,161,000 | £826,000 |

The whole of the non-recurring grants was not made available during the year of allotment but was spread over periods of two or three years.

2. It is important to consider how far these grants have been expended. The table in the appendix shows, province by province, the amounts placed at the disposal of the provincial Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11, and the amounts expended. Inclusive of the unspent balances carried forward from previous years, the expenditure in 1913-14 might have been 850½ lakhs. The actual expenditure was only 550 lakhs. This presentment of the case is, however, misleading. In the first place, the large non-recurring grants given for education were not made available in their entirety in any one year, but were spread over two or three years. Thus, the large non-recurring allotment of ₹3,19,00,000 given in 1913-14 was to be made available over a period of three years. Hence, even supposing that full expenditure was possible in all provinces, the sum spent could not have exceeded about 650 lakhs (*i.e.*, some 200 lakhs less than the figure 850 lakhs given in the appendix), because approximately one-third only of the allotment was placed at the disposal of Local Governments. Secondly, certain sums were given for specific schemes which have not yet matured. Such sums are necessarily carried forward year by year in the provincial balances. *Their expenditure.*

Hence the total unspent balance at the close of 1913-14 was 300 lakhs, but that from budget allotments only 100 lakhs. The figures in the appendix

will correct themselves in the course of time as the full grants come to be included in the provincial budgets—though new distributions will be apt again to disturb the figures. The value of the appendix is that it permits of a ready comprehension of the general financial position with reference to both present and future additions to budgets arising from grants already made, and shows the balance for educational purposes which would ordinarily be available for any Local Government during the next few years. But it does not at present convey a correct idea of the position in any single year or of the balance available in the year immediately succeeding. This defect may be rectified (as has been roughly done above) by adding in annually, not the total amount allotted to education, but the amount of it annually made available for budgets. It was not possible to prepare the table in this way during the past year. Efforts to do so will be made in future.

Notwithstanding the circumstances just described, which make the unspent balance appear larger than it really is, the fact that the expenditure was something less than 100 lakhs below what it might have been is disappointing. The machinery in some provinces and administrations urgently needs strengthening. It is to be remembered that in 1910-11 the expenditure on education from public funds amounted only to 370½ lakhs. In 1913-14 the same source contributed over 550 lakhs towards the total disbursements on education. This increase in expenditure must have thrown a considerable strain upon the organisations directly concerned with the carrying through of schemes. In a complicated system of Government many wheels combine to the execution of any single project. The inability of one wheel impairs the action of all the rest.

That which it is necessary to guard against is the occurrence of any unnecessary delay in putting schemes into operation and the possible withdrawal to other objects of sums previously devoted to education. It is useless to replenish a granary if the lower sacks are pulled out while new ones are piled upon the top.

*Boards and education.*

There are some adverse comments on the expenditure of local bodies. The Madras report says that nearly 15 lakhs was given by government to boards and municipalities for their schools, whereas these authorities spent on them altogether 23 lakhs—a sum which the Director thinks does not compare favourably with the large subsidy. The Punjab report is still more emphatic; and in the resolution the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that many municipalities show no sign of increasing interest and realisation of their responsibility in the matter of education, and especially of primary education. "There are still," proceeds the resolution, "several instances of municipal schools being run at a profit, and it appears that in many cases a grant from government is not followed by increased educational expenditure, but is simply utilized to set free for non-educational purposes the sums hitherto spent on education by the committee. So long as this apathetic attitude is maintained, as the Director points out, educational grants to municipalities cannot achieve their object, and where such cases are brought to his notice the Director should have no hesitation in recommending the withdrawal of all or part of the government grant." The Assam report brings to notice the action of a certain local board which closed some forty of its schools, thus involving a reduction, at a time when the board's educa-

tional allotments from the government were being largely increased, of no fewer than 801 children in the higher classes of vernacular schools in the sub-division. "It is useless," writes the Director, "to comment on the local understanding, so disclosed, of the principles of self-government. To what exigency the board thought it proper to sacrifice the education of the ryot I do not know; but action has been taken to secure that it shall be prevented in future from any such flagrancy of re-action."

*General expenditure.*

3. It will be convenient to add here that the total expenditure from all sources on education has amounted to ₹10,02,23,877 (£6,681,591-16-0) against ₹7,85,92,605 (£5,239,507) in 1911-12 and ₹9,06,13,595 (£6,040,906-6-8) in 1912-13.

*General principles.*

4. We have next to consider the objects for which the imperial grants were specially provided. In their resolution of the 21st February 1913, in which were laid down the guiding principles for educational policy and for the spending of these grants, the Government of India first of all emphasised certain points in respect of which the system in India, often criticised as bookish and unpractical, is thought to have failed or to have been reared on too narrow a basis. Formation of character was to be the main objective. The question of religious instruction presents difficulties, but the tendency has been to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and religious faculties. Accommodation in properly supervised hostels, attention to hygiene, the introduction of modern sides and practical instruction, the avoidance of cram by more rational systems of examination—these were among the more important reforms inculcated. In the different departments into which education falls, attention was called to the following matters. The number of universities was to be enlarged, teaching and residential universities were to be established, research was to be stimulated, the pay of teachers in secondary and primary schools was to be improved, and training facilities were to be increased. Larger grants were recommended for secondary aided schools. There was to be expansion of primary schools, mainly under board management. Technical and industrial education was to be developed along the most natural and fruitful lines. Oriental studies were to be encouraged. A more suitable scheme of education was to be provided for girls and imparted more fully through female agency. Muhammadan education was specially treated in a subsequent circular. The superior inspecting staff was to be strengthened. The aim of these pages is mainly to show what progress has been made towards the attainment of these objects. Some points will be dealt with in the sections to which they belong. The more general may be disposed of at once.

*Moral and religious instruction.*

5. As regards moral education, the Bombay Presidency has had the advantage of a visit from Mr. F. J. Gould, with whose recommendations the Government have generally concurred and have appointed a consultative committee to foster the growth of the movement. The report, however, does not appear to take an optimistic view of the subject and quotes the remark of one of the deputy inspectors that "the ill discipline in the homes of children will counterbalance any amount of instruction, or personal good examples in morals, received at school." "Thus," says the Director, "one set of people tell us that moral training is entirely an affair of the home and that it is un-

necessary for the school to meddle with it; while another set tell us that it is useless for the school to meddle with it, since any good done will be counteracted by the home." On the other hand, he emphasises the importance of boys' co-operative societies, of which a considerable number seem to exist, and other practical indirect methods of forming character. The teaching of morals has been continued in Burma. In government schools the instructor is a member of the staff; but a number of priests pay regular visits and deliver discourses—though in some cases their help is withheld because the customary offering is not forthcoming. Here again it is pointed out that home influence is the main factor and that " Burman parents do not realise their duties either towards the children or towards the school." The Punjab report strikes another note and emphasises the personal example of the teacher, which is often lacking because the narrowness of choice precludes selection. " A growing restlessness and disregard for authority, manifested by strikes and a tendency to change from school to school if promotion is refused or punishment inflicted," is attributed to the dearth of strong headmasters and weakness on the part of subordinates.

The committees which have met in the provinces for the discussion of moral and religious training differ in their opinions as to the efficacy and possibility of the latter. Some provinces have not yet reported. In other provinces there is the feeling that something must be done. Meantime the experiment continues in the United Provinces, where " religious education is imparted in all mission schools and in some government and aided schools " and where " opinions differ as to its results," and in Burma, where the school staff do what is possible with the aid of *pôngyis*. A subsidiary product is the breaking down of the barrier that existed between the lay school and the priest. In some of the government high schools, however, religious instruction either has not been attempted or has been abandoned because of the apathy of parents.

It is clear that the home and the teacher are of vital importance in this question. As improvements are made in the staff, the forces of indirect moral training will be brought to bear, and direct teaching will become of greater effect. The attitude of the parent is beyond the scope of administrative measures. School gatherings and periodical reports on pupils are measures which have been adopted and which may have effect. The materials are not yet available for any definite pronouncement on religious education.

*Hostels.* 6. In the last two years the number of hostels has risen by over a thousand and that of their inmates by 22,224. There are now 3,879 hostels with 129,607 boarders. Reports say little as to their effect and the method of their supervision.

*School hygiene.* 7. The Government of India allotted ₹25,00,000 non-recurring and invited Local Governments to call committees and frame schemes for school and college hygiene and the physical welfare of pupils. The following reforms have been carried through. In *Madras* particular attention has been paid to physical training, and a post of instructor in this subject has been created for European schools. The Government of *Bombay* framed a scheme for medical inspection of school children. Five school doctors are to be appointed to examine boys in secondary schools when the financial situation admits of the expenditure involved. The scheme has

been sanctioned. Meanwhile, medical inspection has already been initiated in some schools. Weighing machines and eye charts have been provided in government institutions. It is satisfactory to find an unaided private school making a record of weights and measurements and furnishing parents with reports by a qualified dentist on the state of the boys' teeth. The Parsis show themselves specially careful regarding their children's health, and it is reported that they employ an honorary staff of thirty-five doctors including eight ladies for the medical examination of those who are in schools in Bombay city and that advice cards have been sent to parents in the case of 1,265 children. A class was held in Poona for the training of teachers in physical exercises, and a book was under preparation. Government is also utilising the education department in the campaign against tuberculosis by imparting lessons on hygiene and making liberal grants to any municipality desirous of establishing open air schools. Considerable strides are being made in this Presidency in the matter of school hygiene; and the Government is making use of the St. John Ambulance Association in carrying out its schemes. The committee assembled in *Bengal* to consider the subject has not yet reported. But some action has been taken. Three lecturers toured the province, delivering lectures on sanitation, illustrated by lantern slides, with special reference to the prevention and cure of malaria. A grant is given to the Young Men's Christian Association towards the salary of a physical director, whose services are utilised by the education department. The Government of *Bihar and Orissa* also utilised his services for the training of drill masters, and purchased several play-grounds and erected gymnasia at government high schools. Schemes have been received from *Burma* and *Assam*. In the *Central Provinces* ample provision has been made for playing grounds for all secondary schools. In the *North-West Frontier Province* two specially trained sub-assistant surgeons have for the present been appointed to undertake the inspection of boys in anglo-vernacular schools of two districts, their attention being specially directed to the eyesight of pupils and to the examination of buildings from a sanitary point of view. A special class has also been opened for instruction in hygiene of selected teachers of anglo-vernacular schools and a simple hygiene course has been included in the curriculum of the normal school for vernacular teachers.

8. The introduction of manual training is, quite apart from the cost, no easy matter in India. Nevertheless progress has been made. In Madras, two appointments of instructors in manual training have been created. In Bengal (where it is thought that its introduction " would go far to counteract some of the worst defects of secondary schools for Bengali boys ") it is hoped to select a few schools in each division for the introduction of instruction in woodwork. A class was held during the year for instructing the teachers of European schools in this subject. The teaching of manual training at the Allahabad Training College has been successful, and the report speaks of the creation of a new manual training block at one of the government high schools—from which it may be gathered that the subject has gained root in those institutions. Slöjd has been introduced in thirty-three Burmese schools, and nearly 2,000 pupils were trained in this form of work. *Manual training.*

*Excursions.*

The Bombay report indicates the large use which has been made of excursions for pupils and teachers under training to places of interest.

*School-leaving certificate.*

9. As regards tests, in Madras 4,860 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed during the year. The number of candidates at the school-leaving certificate examination in the United Provinces has risen to 1,631. The requirements for recognition of schools for this examination are more exacting than those for the matriculation; principals of colleges find that students who have passed the former have a better working knowledge of English. The number of those taking the high school final examination in Burma, though still small, is rising.

*Qualifications of teachers.*

10. The chief defect in education in India still remains the slender qualifications of the teacher. Last year it was found that 62,675 teachers were trained out of a total of 229,140. This year the corresponding figures are 67,494 and 242,544. The percentage of those trained has thus risen from 27 to 28. Larger facilities are counterbalanced by heavier demands. The proportion of those trained among elementary and secondary teachers is now as follows:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Elementary teachers | 24 |
| Secondary teachers | 32 |
| Teachers in European schools | 52 |

Strictly, the classification is of vernacular and of anglo-vernacular and classical teachers. These, however, answer roughly to elementary and secondary teachers. It is noteworthy that among the latter (in schools for Indians) only 6,762 possess degrees out of a total of 100,887.

Among recent developments in training may be mentioned the opening at Dacca of a nature-study class for vernacular teachers; the framing of a scheme for placing the *guru*-training schools of Bengal on an improved footing along the lines previously adopted in Eastern Bengal; the provision of special courses at the Allahabad Training College; the opening of a number of special elementary classes in Burma; and, in several provinces, a satisfactory increase of the numbers reading in middle vernacular schools, from which the material for vernacular teachers is largely drawn.

*Salaries of teachers.*

11. No efforts to increase the facilities for training, however, are likely to be effective unless backed up by such improvement in pay and prospects as will induce the right type of person to submit to training and to adopt teaching as a profession. The record of reform in this direction is the most important feature of the year. In *Madras* allowances have been added to the pay of trained and approved teachers of elementary schools under public management whose pay is less than ₹10 a month so as to raise their salary to ₹10, the grant of capitation allowances has been extended to trained teachers in schools containing standards higher than the third and an extension has been granted of the concession regarding pupils of backward classes. The scale of teaching grants to aided elementary schools has been modified so as to encourage the employment of trained teachers. Instead of a uniform rate of ₹36 a year for each teacher, the scale is now ₹48 or ₹42 for trained teachers of the higher and lower grade respectively, and is retained at ₹36

for untrained teachers. The rates of stipendiary grants for masters and mistresses of the secondary grade have been raised from ₹6 to ₹8 a month to ₹8 and ₹10. In secondary schools, more than 1½ lakh was distributed by way of grants and subsidies to improve the salaries of teachers. In the secondary schools of *Bombay* a scheme has been framed for fixing initial pay of graduate assistant teachers at ₹50 a month; supplementary grants have improved the pay of the teachers in aided schools, "but it cannot be said that the quality of the teachers has shown much improvement." A sum of 1½ lakh was given for the raising of the pay of trained teachers of primary schools; the total which has been given for this object now amounts to ₹6,33,690 recurring, exclusive of a further allotment for women teachers. A definite scale of staff has been kept in view in aiding secondary schools in *Bengal* and some improvement was effected by means of the imperial grant for aided schools. The salaries of trained elementary teachers were raised by ₹3 and those of untrained teachers by ₹1. The fact that this modest reform cost nearly 4½ lakhs during the year indicates the scale of operations and the costliness of even the most necessary reforms in this Presidency, where the average cost of a boys' lower primary school is still less than ₹102 a year. The elaborate scheme for reorganising secondary education in the *United Provinces*, including the improvement of the pay of the staff, was described in the sixth quinquennial review. The question of pay in primary schools has been dealt with by the committee which recently reported on the whole subject of elementary education. In the *Punjab*, a scheme for improving the pay in secondary schools had been previously sanctioned; we read that the increase "is helping to popularise the profession." The revised rates of aid have assisted managers in offering fairly adequate salaries to teachers in aided schools. As for primary teachers, "the minimum rates of ₹12 per mensem for an assistant and ₹15 for a head teacher are everywhere in force (in the Multan division the maximum pay is ₹30); progressive pay and personal allowances have been introduced in some districts; postal allowances of varying amounts are paid in many cases, and teachers are given the benefit of provident funds. As a result the teacher's calling has become popular, and there is no lack of candidates for admission to the normal schools and training classes." Particulars are not given in the report from *Burma;* but improvement is shown by the fact that the annual cost of a secondary school has increased by ₹631 and that of a primary school by ₹15. The Government of *Bihar and Orissa* have made a good beginning in the abolition of the unsatisfactory lower subordinate service, while elementary teachers have derived solid benefit from the imperial grants. In the *Central Provinces* the minimum salary of graduate teachers has been raised to ₹60, regular promotion on a time-scale secured, and a generous supply of special posts on higher pay for selected men provided. The minimum pay of under-graduate teachers has been raised to ₹40 and corresponding improvement has been made in higher grades. A pension scheme has been brought into force for primary teachers in district council schools on ₹11 and upwards and the pay of all certificated teachers has been raised to the pensionary level. The fixed pay (apart from capitation) of teachers in lower primary schools in *Assam* was raised from a minimum of ₹3 to a minimum of ₹8, and a number of schools were established upon a regular

scale of pay in which the three teachers draw ₹20, ₹12, and ₹10 respectively. The introduction of a uniform system of provident funds for District Board teachers was effected in the *North-West Frontier Province*.

*Provident funds.*

12. The establishment of these provident or pensionary schemes was a feature of the year in some provinces and a further extension of the system is desirable in order to secure a contented and permanent body of teachers. It is important that some provision for old age should be made in the case not only of government and board servants but also of the great mass of those employed in privately managed institutions. The Government of India have long had under consideration a scheme of general application and a small committee examined the question during the year. The large scale on which any such scheme must be framed, the variety of conditions to be provided for and financial considerations have hitherto prevented the maturing of this proposal. Nor is the proposal unanimously supported by Local Governments. In the meantime, local schemes have to some extent taken shape. The provisions described at page 124 of the sixth quinquennial review apply mainly to board or municipal teachers; so do those mentioned above as now existing in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In Madras some of the managers of aided schools have instituted their own provident funds; and, where the rules are approved by government, expenditure on this object is admitted in calculating grants. Provident funds in secondary schools of the Punjab are also becoming more common. A portion of the grant made to the Central Provinces for aided anglo-vernacular schools has been set apart for starting a provident fund for their teachers; a scheme has been framed which has met with the general approval of the managers.

13. As regards the increase of pupils, it was shown in the last quinquennial review that the number under instruction was 6,780,721. At the end of 1912-13, it was 7,160,944. At the end of 1913-14, it stands at 7,518,147. Hence, in the past two years, there has been an increase of 737,426 pupils, the increase in the second of those years over the first being 357,203. The percentage of those at school upon those of a school-going age is now 19·6, against 17·7 in 1911-12, and 18·7 in 1912-13. That on the total population is 3·0 against 2·7 and 2·8 in those same years.

The following table gives the figures province by province:—

| Province. | Pupils at school. (Figures in thousands.) | | Percentage of increase. | Percentage of the school-going population at school. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | | |
| Madras | 1,362 | 1,470 | 7·9 | 23·7 |
| Bombay | 988 | 1,029 | 4·2 | 25·3 |
| Bengal | 1,719 | 1,748 | 1·7 | 25·6 |
| United Provinces | 788 | 819 | 4·0 | 11·6 |
| Punjab | 411 | 440 | 7·2 | 14·7 |
| Burma | 460 | 505 | 9·9 | 27·8 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 847 | 862 | 1·7 | 15·6 |
| Central Provinces | 335 | 365 | 8·9 | 15·6 |
| Assam | 194 | 215 | 10·7 | 20·3 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 39 | 44 | 15·5 | 13·5 |
| Coorg | 7 | 8 | 6·5 | 21·0 |
| Delhi | 11 | 13 | 14·7 | 21·7 |
| TOTAL | 7,161 | 7,518 | 5·0 | 19·6 |

Burma, with its established system of monastic education, shows the largest results; and the figures are undoubtedly an underestimate in that province.* The increases in the North-West Frontier Province and in Delhi are remarkable. In regarding totals and percentages of education in India, it has always to be remembered that the female portion of the population contributes but a small fraction. The total of boys under instruction is 6,415,905, being 32·8 per cent. of boys of a school-going age, that of girls is 1,102,242, or 5·9 per cent.

The increase in the number of those who frequent colleges and secondary schools continues to out-run the increase of accommodation. It amounts to 8·2 per cent. upon the figures of students in those institutions last year. The increase of those who read in primary schools has amounted to 4·8 per cent. Strenuous efforts are being made to cope with the numbers. In the United Provinces alone grants for new school buildings or additional class-rooms aggregating over 4½ lakhs have been made to aided schools. One could wish that those in technical and industrial institutions would show a like rate of increase.

It is noteworthy that the number of girls at school has risen by 95,606—an increase which is probably without parallel in India and is certainly larger than in any one of the past five years. Muhammadan pupils have increased in number by 74,395 or 4·6 per cent.

14. In the sphere of university and collegiate education, efforts have largely concentrated themselves upon the planning of new universities and the organisation of university teaching and higher study. But this has not been to the exclusion of improvement in existing institutions. There has been much building activity both in university centres and in outlying colleges. A new departure has been made in Bombay with a College of Commerce and proposals for a school of Indian economy and sociology. *Development in various departments.*

The various provinces continue to work out or prepare schemes which are calculated to remedy the many admitted defects in secondary schools. The improvement in the terms of service of secondary and of primary teachers is a matter of radical importance; and this report shows that much has been done. The Government of Bengal have made proposals for the establishment of an institution run on public school lines, for the children of those who are willing to pay substantial fees. Local Governments continue to complete their surveys for the extension of primary education. The Government of the United Provinces summoned an important committee to discuss this and the whole question of elementary instruction.

As for professional education, facilities have been increased for the training of teachers—though they still fall far short of requirements. A scheme of extra-university medical instruction has been provided for by the creation of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in Bombay and of a State Medical Faculty in Calcutta. There has been no special development in technical and industrial education and (as remarked above) the increase of those who seek it might be accelerated with benefit. In connexion with the enquiries recently made by Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson as to the relations of

*Progress of education in India, 1907—1912; sixth Quinquennial Review, page 143.

technical schools and the employers of labour, it is gratifying to find that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal and North-Western Railway have rendered assistance in finding posts for students. Measures for the encouragement of oriental studies show steady progress, and the opening of the Sanskrit library at Benares is a marked step forward in realising the ideas of the Conference of Orientalists which met in Simla in 1911. Finally, the year has been marked by the visits of numerous educational specialists from other countries.

It should be added that the Advisory Committee for Indian Students in England was reconstituted during the year. The majority of its members are Indians. The committee is associated with the Central Bureau of Information which renders help to those students who desire its assistance.

## *II.—Universities and colleges.*

*Fresh problems.*

15. The whole question of university organisation and expansion continues to evoke the keenest interest. The legislation of 1904 produced a measure of reform in the method of teaching up to the graduate stage. For reasons which are clearly stated in the report of the Indian Universities Commission, the new law did not attempt to change the prevalent system of federal universities; it prescribed but could not stimulate university teaching. A certain dissatisfaction has grown regarding that system; the Government of India have given grants for advanced study and research. Hence a stage of fresh problems has been reached. Activity has taken two forms.

In the first place, the movement in favour of new universities has continued. The intention is in some cases to produce a new type; *e.g.*, in the proposals for universities at Dacca, Aligarh and Benares. In others the main motive is the breaking up of excessively large areas and the identification of university and provincial spheres of jurisdiction, though here also the idea of developing along novel lines is present; in this class fall the proposals for Patna, Rangoon and Nagpur. None of these schemes has yet reached its conclusion; some are still in an inchoate stage. But the general approval of the Secretary of State was received during the year to the proposal for the Dacca University, the report of the committee constituted for the Patna University was issued, and progress was made elsewhere.

*Imperial grants.*

16. In the second place, there is the expansion of existing universities along new lines. In the previous year 16 lakhs had been made over to universities for capital expenditure and recurring allotments had been nearly trebled. In the present year 17 lakhs have been given for capital expenditure and the recurring allotments (including the earlier grants given) now stand at the following figures:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Madras University | 90,000 a year. |
| University of Bombay | 55,000 ,, |
| Calcutta University | 1,28,000 ,, |
| University of Allahabad | 85,000 ,, |
| Punjab University | 45,000 ,, |

These figures exclude the sums allotted for the initiation and maintenance of new universities.

17. The previous (comparatively small) grants made in 1904 were for the purpose of enabling universities to meet the cost of administration and inspection imposed upon them by the Act of that year. The more generous grants of the past two years have been expended on providing these institutions with buildings and libraries befitting their dignity, initiating systems of centralised teaching and examining resources for a forward movement. The building projects enumerated below have not all been completed; but a recital of these and of the recurring outlay which has taken place will show the trend of development in each centre. *Higher studies.*

The capital grant to the University of *Calcutta*, which amounted for the two years to 12 lakhs, is being expended on examination halls and the Hardinge Hostel for students of the University Law College, books and furniture for the library and the acquisition at a cost of 8 lakhs of an important site which abuts on the group of university buildings. The recurring funds are being utilised for an elaborate system of M.A. and higher instruction, including the creation of the George the Fifth Professorship of Mental and Moral Science and the Hardinge Professorship of Higher Mathematics (held by Professor Young, F.R.S.), the appointment of university readers, a large number of lecturers and additional expenses connected with the Law College. The university has also, out of its own funds, founded a Carmichael Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture and two professorships of English. Something will presently be said regarding the University College of Science which it is understood is being established out of benefactions. Thus the university has largely concentrated M.A. teaching in its own hands. Its policy has been criticised in some quarters as lacking in consideration for the facilities already existing in the larger colleges, instituting a somewhat haphazard system of lectures delivered, in return for low fees, largely by half-time lecturers, without suitable accommodation, the necessary tutorial arrangements or any effective residential supervision of its students. The defence that has been made is that colleges cannot cope with the number of M.A. and M.Sc. students which has suddenly risen to about 1,000 in the university classes (while in the preceding year it was about 500). To this it has been replied that the demand for this kind of instruction has been created by a lax system of qualifying lectures given in return for very low fees and frequently combined with attendance at the University Law College, and that colleges (which offer sounder facilities but limit their admissions to their actual teaching capacity) have not been consulted or brought into co-operation. It is reported that this policy has involved the university in financial difficulties notwithstanding the very liberal grants which the Government of India have made to it. The University of *Bombay* has refitted its library, but appears not to have launched out on any building operations. It secured the services of Sir Alfred Hopkinson as expert adviser, and proposed to spend small sums on the emoluments of scholars from England, on university lecturers and on its library. The position of things here as regards M.A. teaching is different from that prevalent in Calcutta, no less than nine out of 12 arts colleges enjoying affiliation up to the M.A. standard, while only four of the 45 arts colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University have such affiliation—and that only to a limited extent. At the close of the year a scheme for the establishment of a school of research in the field of Indian economics and sociology was approved and the Government of India have promised a recurring grant to the university for its support. The University of *Madras* is spending 6½ lakhs (including a provincial grant) on its libraries and the construction of a new university building. It has created a temporary professorship of Indian economics and a professorship of Indian History and Archæology, has appointed Mr. Neville, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, lecturer in mathematics for the cold weather, and contemplates the development of the study of Indian languages upon

modern lines, for which purpose Dr. Mark Collins, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Dublin, has been appointed to a chair in Madras. The *Punjab University* is extending its site, instituting hostels for its Oriental and Law Colleges, extending its library building and reorganising the Oriental College. It obtained the services of Professor Ramsay Muir and Dr. Smithells, F.R.S., during the cold weather to advise on the teaching of history and chemistry and to deliver lectures. The *University of Allahabad* has completed the building of its University Law School and is constructing and equipping a library and a law college hostel, has created professorships of Economics and Modern Indian History and has instituted readerships and scholarships.

*Benefactions and science teaching.*

18. It is significant that the subjects most generally chosen for centralised teaching are science, economics and Indian history and language. In Calcutta and Bombay large benefactions have recently been made for scientific teaching and research. The late Sir T. N. Palit and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose have handed over 25 lakhs to the Calcutta University. It is understood that a University College of Science will be instituted, staffed entirely by Indians; but Government has little information about the scheme and has not been consulted regarding it. In Bombay, benefactions have been given to the amount of 26 lakhs for a Royal Institute of Science in which will be provided all the science teaching now given at government arts colleges and possibly a large part of that given at privately managed colleges. The Local Government and the university are assisting the scheme, which is at present under consideration. The activity of the Bombay Presidency in creating facilities for science teaching has been noteworthy. Thanks to another generous endowment of nearly 8½ lakhs the Gujarat College had in the previous year acquired a valuable Science Institute on the donor's condition that the combined institution should henceforward be maintained by Government.

*Other developments.*

19. The following are some of the principal developments of collegiate education in the different provinces :—

Two notable features in *Bombay* are the progress made in a scheme for a Royal Institute of Science (of which mention has just been made) and the opening in October of a College of Commerce. The report also speaks of proposals for a college at Dharwar, a college for Muhammadans and a college for women as under consideration. In *Bengal* the year presents a record of improvement or of the formulation of schemes in government colleges and of increase in the grant available for privately managed institutions. Speaking of *seminar* work in the Presidency College the report says:— "The work of the *seminars* showed a distinct advance; the organisation is more complete and the students have ceased to be apathetic, with the result that a co-operation in study previously unknown is developing between the members of the *seminars* and the presiding professors. Nevertheless the value of the *seminars* is considerably diminished by the fact that many students are primarily engaged in studying law and regard their reading for the M.A. as a secondary consideration." The report for the *United Provinces* also contains an interesting account of *seminar* work in the Muir Central College. An incident of note in these provinces was the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy on January 9th, 1914, of the new buildings of St. John's College, Agra. Progress is also recorded in the *Punjab*. The science side of the Government College continues to develop. Research work in botany, zoology and chemistry has been carried on there. A college herbarium of Indian plants has been started and a large biological laboratory was under construction. A college class has been opened in the Kinnaird High School for girls, Lahore. While the chief event in *Bihar and Orissa* was the publication of the report of the proposed Patna

University Committee, steady progress was made in the colleges. The staff was strengthened; new laboratories were commenced at the Patna College; aided colleges were improved with the result that the number of their students rose considerably. New buildings are being constructed for the Jubbulpore College in the *Central Provinces*, and it has been decided to establish a government college at Amraoti. In *Assam*, the development of the Cotton College, in point both of buildings and of extended affiliation, proceeds apace and the province is acquiring a self-contained system of collegiate education. The new Islamia College at *Peshawar* has shown remarkable progress. It was opened only the previous year and is a combined college and school of a purely residential type providing religious instruction. "Almost at once the demands for admission far exceeded the available accommodation. * * * * It has already become a centre for those pupils from the agencies and the trans-border districts all round the province whose parents desire them to be educated but dislike sending their sons to the neighbouring schools in British territory."

It remains to narrate that the number of students in arts colleges has risen phenomenally in the past two years. In 1911-12 it was 28,196; in 1912-13 it was 32,049; at the close of 1913-14 it was 37,520. In the same period the number of institutions has increased by two and now stands at 125. Students in government colleges alone have increased by over 2,000.

### *III.—Secondary education.*

20. The chief characteristic of secondary education continues to be a surprising increase in the number of those who seek it, with the result that here, as in the colleges, there is often some difficulty in accommodating all candidates. Secondary schools for boys have increased by 227 and pupils by 69,572 of whom 53,670 are undergoing instruction in English. The totals of institutions and scholars are 6,279 and 1,008,584 respectively. Of these 1,349 are high schools and 2,674 middle English schools containing respectively 466,159 and 316,465 pupils. The remainder is accounted for by middle vernacular schools. *Increase in numbers.*

21. The Government of India distributed during the year a capital allotment of ₹36,03,000. This was intended not only for secondary schools but also for colleges and training institutions. The following recurring grants were also made for secondary education :— *Imperial grants.*

| | ₹ |
|---|---|
| Madras | 1,35,000 |
| Bombay | 95,000 |
| Bengal | 2,26,000 |
| United Provinces | 95,000 |
| Punjab | 95,000 |
| Burma | 67,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 95,000 |
| Central Provinces | 58,000 |
| Assam | 34,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 15,000 |

In 1912-13, recurring grants of the amount of ₹6,31,000 had been made for the same purpose. Thus the total addition to recurring funds made available during the two years for secondary education (exclusive of some small amounts sanctioned for Agencies, etc.) amounts to ₹15,46,000.

*Developments.*

22. The methods in which these grants have been expended and the schemes which are being formulated or brought into effect are briefly as follows:—

In *Madras* marked progress has been made in the improvement of accommodation and equipment, over $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs being spent on the latter. The scheme for the gradual improvement of secondary schools in *Bombay* was drawn up in 1911 and is being steadily worked out. Considerable capital expenditure has been incurred on a building for a high school in East Khandesh, extensions of other schools, hostels and playgrounds. A recurring sum of ₹26,000 a year was allotted for increasing the pay of assistant masters. Supplementary grants continue to be paid to aided schools bringing, it is reported, improvement in the teachers' salaries but not much in their quality. The most interesting development has been that of science teaching—a subject in which, as will have been seen from the preceding section, great activity has recently been displayed in this Presidency. An inspector of science teaching has been appointed, steps are being taken to provide laboratories in schools, and ₹33,000 has been sanctioned for the supply of apparatus. In *Bengal* it has not yet been found possible to introduce any general scheme for the improvement of secondary education. Hence the recurring grant of ₹2,26,000 was spent on building projects and furniture, while the bulk of the previous recurring allotment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh was devoted to increasing grants to aided schools. The report notices a novel development. "Many prominent men in Bengal have been emphasising for a long time the great need that exists for a residential school for Bengali boys conducted as far as possible on the lines of an English public school. During the year under review the Government of Bengal decided to satisfy, if possible, the demand without further delay. The Government of India agreed to lend Hastings House for this purpose, and a scheme is now before that Government for establishing a school on that property. Their idea is that the school should be temporarily housed at Hastings House, pending the working out of a scheme for re-establishing it outside Calcutta on a permanent basis and in buildings of its own." The Government of the *United Provinces* has long been following out the lines of a well considered scheme. New buildings have been erected both for Government and for aided schools, while special grants, sanctioned in the preceding year, have been made to the latter. A scheme for *Burma* has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It will provide, at a cost of 12 lakhs capital and 3 lakhs recurring, for the maintenance by government of a few schools previously supported by municipalities, and the improvement of the staff of government, municipal and aided schools. Progress is being made with the scheme. The previous grant (of ₹60,000) in *Bihar and Orissa* was fully allotted during the year, and a comprehensive scheme calculated to cost ₹4·97 lakhs capital and ₹3·86 lakhs recurring was submitted, but did not receive the general approval of the Secretary of State till after the close of the period under review. Hence the new grant of ₹95,000 was handed over to District Boards for improvement of the buildings of middle English schools, while building operations were also conducted at certain government high schools and large building grants were given to private bodies. At present there are grave complaints of the inadequacy of the accommodation in most of the privately managed schools. The scheme alluded to, when carried out, will greatly improve the prospects of the staff in government schools and will raise privately managed schools by the help of grants to an efficient standard, a regular scale of pay being provided for their staff. At the beginning of the year an important scheme was sanctioned for the *Central Provinces*. The minimum pay of graduate teachers has been raised to ₹60 and of undergraduate teachers to ₹40, while corresponding improvements have been made in higher grades. Steps have been taken to raise certain government schools to the high standard as contemplated in the scheme. "The financial limitations to government enterprise are, however," says the Chief Commissioner's resolution, "beginning to be realised, and it may be hoped that, with the growth of enlightened public opinion, funds will be forthcoming from private sources which will facilitate the establishment of institutions which, with the aid of contributions from government, will be really efficient and will be able to supplement the

educational organisation of the province so as to meet the growing needs in this direction." There has been very great building activity. An inspectorship has been sanctioned for science teaching. No general scheme has been submitted from *Assam;* but the Chief Commissioner has laid down a definite policy, an important item in which is the transfer to government of the majority of aided schools at sub-divisional headquarters. In pursuance of this policy, says the resolution, "six aided high schools at sub-divisional headquarters were provincialised during the year; a scheme was sanctioned for the development of government high schools so as to provide for existing requirements and for the expansion anticipated at the beginning of the succeeding year; middle English schools were opened at certain centres to relieve the pressure on the lower classes of the high schools; unaided high schools were taken on to the aided list, and assistance was given to aided schools on a generous scale to enable them to keep pace with the improvements effected in government institutions." A scheme for high schools in the *North-West Frontier Province* was sanctioned, in pursuance of which certain municipal schools were taken over by government and the grant-in-aid rules were revised on a liberal scale so as to encourage private enterprise.

Thus the majority of provinces have now approved schemes to work upon. It remains to provide funds to carry out those portions to which effect have not yet been given.

*Defects of the matriculation examination.*

23. The question of the matriculation examination is beginning to excite considerable controversy. This examination represents the goal of school work and hence dominates both the subject matter and the method of instruction in high and even to some extent in middle schools. At the same time, it provides the machinery for testing the fitness of pupils to enter on university courses and thus affects by its character the quality of the material supplied to colleges. A strong feeling is growing among educationists and others that success at the matriculation is an insufficient proof of ability to attempt higher studies and actually tends in some provinces to become cheaper, and that the only salvation of the colleges is to purge them of what is in reality a school-boy element.

The Bombay report comments on the sudden rise in the number of successful candidates at matriculation from 34 to 58 per cent. and states that the phenomenon is apparently not attributed to any great improvement in the teaching of the schools. It quotes a remark of Sir Alfred Hopkinson to the effect that "an examination in mathematics with only three per cent. of failures among candidates drawn from schools of all kinds and most various degrees of efficiency must be entirely inadequate as a guarantee of any knowledge of the subject." It is given as the general opinion of the professors who are concerned with teaching the first year class at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, that at least one-third of the students (apparently over 300 in number) are not fit for the course prescribed by the university. The principal of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College at Karachi makes a similar complaint and surmises that this may result in a lowering of the higher university examinations. (In this connection, it is interesting to observe that Principal Paranjpye of the Fergusson College, Poona, is of opinion that the new B.A. pass course recently introduced in Bombay is too meagre to occupy a student for two years.) The resolution of the Government of Bombay comments on this apparent lowering of the standard of matriculation and the consequent unprecedented influx of first year students, a large proportion of whom cannot be regarded as properly pre-

pared for higher education. It is reported from the United Provinces that boys migrate into Bihar owing to the impression that the Calcutta matriculation is easier than that of Allahabad. The resolution on the report states that "the colleges are congested with students whose inadequate attainments render them unfitted to benefit by a university training, and an extension of the school course, involving possibly the taking over by the schools of some of the college classes, seems to be required as much in the interests of collegiate as of secondary education."

*Remedies.*

24. Various proposals have been made for remedying this state of affairs. One is the substitution for the matriculation of a more intelligent form of test. This already exists as an alternative in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces, though in Bombay it does not admit to the university. In Madras 4,860 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed during the year. It is stated in the United Provinces report that principals of colleges are finding that students who have passed the school-leaving certificate examination are, as a rule, better able to understand and converse in English. Burma too has a high school final examination; the number of those who take it, though small, is growing. Bihar and Orissa have appointed a committee to consider the question of a school-leaving certificate and the North-West Frontier Province has referred a scheme to the Punjab University. The Government of India have declared themselves in favour of some sort of test which gives consideration to the school record. Another proposal now frequently put forward is the elongation of the school course so as to include all or a portion of the intermediate stage of instruction. In the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya advocated the teaching of the intermediate standard in all high schools, the student subsequently taking his degree at a college in three years. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, addressing the Provincial Conference at Meerut, suggested that the first year of the intermediate stage should be relegated to the high schools. The Bombay report quotes the opinion of Dr. Mackichan, principal of the Wilson College, who would like to see the number of students in the first year reduced and thinks that at least one year should be added to the high school course, so that students should complete in school the work that they now do in the first year of the college course.

## *IV.—Primary education.*

*Progress.*

25. The increase in the number of pupils reading in public primary schools for boys during the quinquennium 1907—1912 was 891,980. No higher quinquennial increase had been recorded. The figures for the past three years are:—

| — | Number of primary schools for boys. | Number of pupils in boys' primary schools. | Increase of pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 | 110,692 | 4,522,648 | .. |
| 1912-13 | 114,024 | 4,768,043 | 245,395 |
| 1913-14 | 116,650 | 4,973,916 | 205,873 |

Thus, in two years, there has been an increase of 451,268 pupils in primary schools. The provincial figures are as follows :—

| Province. | Number of boys' primary schools. | | Number of pupils reading in boys' primary schools. | | Increase or decrease of pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1913. | 1914. | |
| Madras | 25,223 | 26,018 | 1,015,106 | 1,089,478 | +74,372 |
| Bombay | 12,169 | 12,790 | 723,815 | 750,985 | +27,170 |
| Bengal | 28,107 | 27,470 | 1,047,255 | 1,028,484 | −18,771 |
| United Provinces | 10,158 | 10,414 | 547,534 | 566,156 | +18,622 |
| Punjab | 3,689 | 4,158 | 197,663 | 220,555 | +22,892 |
| Burma | 4,733 | 5,046 | 162,637 | 189,038 | +26,401 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 22,452 | 22,509 | 637,634 | 644,223 | +6,589 |
| Central Provinces | 3,471 | 3,846 | 261,406 | 289,539 | +28,133 |
| Assam | 3,534 | 3,760 | 148,278 | 161,730 | +13,452 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 335 | 440 | 16,899 | 22,301 | +5,402 |
| Coorg | 84 | 93 | 5,909 | 6,550 | +641 |
| Delhi | 69 | 76 | 3,907 | 4,877 | +970 |
| TOTAL | 114,024 | 116,650 | 4,768,043 | 4,973,916 | +205,873 |

All the provinces have contributed to the increase save Bengal, where both schools and pupils have declined. The causes of the decline are mentioned later.

As remarked in the last quinquennial review, the figures given in the preceding paragraph do not disclose the whole truth. Some of the pupils reading in boys' schools are girls while boys are also found in girls' schools. The pupils reading in the primary stages of secondary schools and in some of the other public and private institutions which impart primary education have to be added in. The calculation of those undergoing elementary instruction is as follows :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In primary stage of public schools | 5,117,529 | 970,423 | 6,087,952 |
| In other public schools giving primary education | 141,570 | 25,018 | 166,588 |
| In elementary private schools teaching a vernacular | 349,164 | 19,478 | 368,642 |
| TOTALS | 5,608,263 | 1,014,919 | 6,623,182 |

Seven years ago the total of children in the elementary stage of instruction was $4\frac{7}{10}$ millions; two years ago it was 6 millions; in the past year it was $6\frac{3}{5}$ millions, or 17·3 per cent. of the population of a school-going age—namely 28·7 per cent. in the case of boys and 5·4 per cent. in the case of girls.

26. This advance was to a large extent made possible by the grants allocated to elementary education. In considering these grants, it is not only the sums made available in 1913-14, which have to be taken into consideration, but those of the previous years also. Primary education is a matter of slow mobilisation and the effect of disbursements becomes apparent only *Imperial grants.*

gradually. The grants recently made in the nine major provinces for this object have been :—

| | Non-recurring. | Recurring. |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1911 . . . . . | 9,95,000 | ... |
| 1912 . . . . . | 90,000 | 30,00,000 |
| 1913 . . . . . | 84,00,000 | 19,35,000 |

The financial effect has been as follows :—

| | Amount contributed to boys' primary schools in | | | Percentage to total expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | | | |
| Public funds . . . . . | 1,17,91,788 | 1,32,38,970 | 1,54,81,800 | 65·6 | 66·7 | 69·7 |
| Fees . . . . . | 40,87,951 | 42,98,114 | 43,06,738 | 22·8 | 21·6 | 19·4 |
| Other private funds . . . . | 20,82,714 | 23,30,167 | 24,32,872 | 11·6 | 11·7 | 10·9 |
| TOTAL . | 1,79,62,453 | 1,98,67,251 | 2,22,21,410 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Thus public funds are coming to take a proportionately larger share in meeting the cost of elementary education, and the amount of fees collected, though it has increased, shows proportionate diminution.

It is necessary to consider how far expenditure on primary education keeps pace with the allotment of additional grants. The recurring grants took effect first in 1912-13 and now amount to ₹49,35,000 annually. The increase in annual expenditure on the maintenance of primary schools for boys since 1911-12 (the year before the grants were made) is now ₹34,44,000. This, however, does not necessarily mean that grants have not been spent. For some Local Governments, such as those of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and the Central Provinces (which show a shortage in recurring expenditure) spent a portion of their grants on capital objects. (Such expenditure is not included in the expenditure figures given above; and the statistics regarding money employed on buildings and furniture do not distinguish between primary and other grades of institutions.) It is also probable that some portion of the grants has been utilised in indirect expenditure, such as training, the cost of inspecting staff, etc.

*Developments.*

27. In the primary department of education interest centres round the schemes of expansion and improvement made possible by the liberal grants of recent years.

*Madras* records an addition of 794 public elementary schools for boys. In *Bombay* an extensive programme has been framed and 621 primary schools for boys were opened during the year. *Bengal* on the other hand shows a decrease of 637 institutions. Throughout the presidency there has been a falling off in the number of upper primary schools, for which, says the report, there is apparent lack of enthusiasm. The decrease in the number of lower primary schools is confined to the western districts and is explained as due to various causes—floods, closer inspection and the conversion of some schools into *maktabs*. "The increase in the number of lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal," says the report, "is due mainly to the number of these institutions of an improved type which have been founded in *panchayati* unions and for which funds have been liberally given to district boards. This scheme of expansion of primary education has just been introduced into Western Bengal; and it is hoped that succeed-

ing reports will be able to announce an all-round advance in the numerical strength of primary institutions." The decrease in pupils attending primary schools is 18,771. The main lines of advance will be the establishment of model primary schools and the provision of buildings for aided schools. In the *United Provinces* an important committee has gone thoroughly into the question of primary education, schools and scholars show an increase (the latter of 18,622), and various steps have been taken to secure some permanence or guarantee of solidity in aided institutions. Programmes of extension have been drawn up by many boards in the *Punjab*. Numbers show an increase. The following passage in the report is of interest. "The theory that there should be central upper primary schools surrounded by lower primary branches does not find favour in this province; the demand is everywhere for a complete primary school and for a board school in preference to an aided one." The system of central schools surrounded by branches has, on the other hand, been recommended by the committee in the United Provinces. *Burma* records a very satisfactory advance, mainly in monastic schools, which will offer a simple curriculum. *Bihar and Orissa* shows a moderate increase. The report and the resolution combat the charge that the grants should have been used to increase the number of schools rather than their efficiency. The resolution says:—"At the last census it was found that in Bihar and Orissa the proportion of persons between the ages 15 and 20 who were literate was less than one-third of the proportion between the ages 10 and 15 who were at school—in other words that very large numbers of children leave school either wholly unable to read and write or so poorly equipped in this respect that five years suffice to obliterate altogether the results of the meagre teaching that they have received."* In the *Central Provinces* and *Assam* the increases have been considerable—particularly in the former. In Assam education has been made free in middle vernacular and upper primary classes. This has had an excellent effect in increasing the number of pupils in middle vernacular institutions. The *North-West Frontier Province* also shows a satisfactory increase in the same class of institutions, along with a general increase of schools and pupils.

28. Some of the reports emphasise the difficulty experienced in obtaining a satisfactory type of building for primary schools. The essentials of such a building are cheapness, space, good ventilation and light. The Bombay report speaks of a type of house with dwarf walls and a roof supported by pillars, which is common in Ceylon. Furniture is stored in a small room which is constructed at one end of the building and can be locked up. Matting is sometimes provided, to be let down as a protection against wind. Coolness is ensured by a roofing of straw or locally made tiles. But often quite half the children are taken out to work under trees for the greater part of the school period. Similarly, the Punjab report says that what is required for a small village school is some form of open airy shelter, which need not cost much, supplemented by a shady tree if possible. On the other hand, what actually happens is that a few comparatively expensive buildings are erected, while elsewhere "classes are held in private houses where boys are huddled together like sheep in a pen and can hardly breathe." The Director recommends a shady tree and a light shelter against rain with a store-room for apparatus. Needless to say, no single type will suffice for the varying climatic conditions and the different materials found throughout India. *Type of building.*

29. The difficult problem of providing suitable education for children engaged in industries deserves special attention and more notice in reports than it sometimes receives. The Bombay report mentions the opening of a *Children employed in industries.*

* Compare sixth Quinquennial Review, para. 324.

few factory schools—in most cases without success. The following account of similar attempts in Bihar and Orissa deserves quotation in full :—" During the year a half-time school was established in connection with the Peninsular Tobacco Company's Factory at Monghyr. It has proved very successful and has now 453 children on its rolls. Night schools were also established at Sahebganj for the children employed in the Sabai Grass Industry and at Sakchi for children employed in the Tata Company's Works, while 7 such schools were established in the Dhanbaid sub-division for children employed in the mica factories. In addition to these schools the East Indian Railway Company maintains, with the help of a district board grant, 31 schools near Giridih for the children employed in its collieries there. There are few large factories in the province, but it will be seen that active steps have been taken for the education of the children employed in the larger industrial concerns." In Assam there are now 118 schools for tea garden children.

## *V.—Professional and special education.*

*General figures.*

30. The number of students in professional and special schools and colleges has risen from 204,600 to 213,864. The main developments are shown in the following paragraphs. The subject of the training of teachers has been partially treated above (page 6). There is nothing particular to record about legal education save what has already been said in section II and the fact that the numbers of those who study law have increased from 3,877 to 4,083.

*Training of teachers.*

31. The number of those under training for the teachers' profession is 17,190, against 15,541 in 1912-13. The record is generally one of increase in the number of training classes with a view to meeting the demand for teachers raised by the distribution of grants and the creation of new schools. The following developments are noticed. In *Bombay* the scheme has been tried and has succeeded of utilising diploma-holders of the secondary training college for giving instruction in teaching to masters of aided high schools in Poona and for supervising their actual teaching in schools. *Bengal* has a network of 117 *guru*-training schools for elementary teachers. The greater number of these are in the western districts, the policy pursued in Eastern Bengal having been one of increasing the numbers in existing schools and improving the staff but not of multiplying the institutions. In 1908 the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had framed a scheme for still further accentuating this policy and improving the schools. A scheme has now been drawn up on the lines of this Eastern Bengal scheme for placing all these institutions on an improved footing. In Eastern Bengal several schools of this type have already been built; and it is hoped with imperial revenues to extend the improved schools throughout the Presidency. In the *Allahabad Training College* special courses have been arranged in certain subjects and are much appreciated. The direct method of teaching English is said to have produced encouraging results in the practising school. In the *Central Provinces* re-training classes have been opened. In *Assam* the period of training at the normal schools has been extended to three years.

32. The encouragement of oriental studies is a point on which the Government of India have recently laid stress, as was indicated by the assembling of a conference on the subject in 1911. It is difficult to gauge progress here. During the past two years the numbers in oriental colleges have increased by 217 and now stand at 1,669. But this by no means represents the total of those engaged in such studies. The private institutions which teach oriental classics show an increase of 5,032 pupils, the total now standing at 60,232. In many of these, however, the instruction is not of a high order. Some of the special public schools are engaged on similar work; but it is impossible to distinguish the precise number of these. As already noticed, some of the universities have created chairs of oriental studies. The Calcutta University has founded a Carmichael Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture. Madras has secured the professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology in the University of Dublin to fill the chair of philology. The Punjab University has made new appointments in its oriental college. The University of Allahabad has created a chair of post-Vedic studies, and the report of the United Provinces has an interesting description of the Princess of Wales Saraswati Bhawan or Sanskrit library at Benares, which has been constructed and equipped by liberal contributions and a government grant, and was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year. "It provides not only a library, where the Sanskrit manuscripts are securely and suitably housed, but reading and lecture rooms where students of Sanskrit may have opportunities for receiving instruction and for quiet study with ready access to materials for research. It is intended to foster higher Sanskrit studies both on oriental and western lines, to be a meeting place of the East and the West, of the old and the new, where the traditional learning of the *pandit* may be linked with the scientific methods of critical scholarship. Of the offspring of this union high hopes are entertained." In addition, posts have been created of a superintendent of Sanskrit studies and of an inspector of pathshalas. The Government of India have made a grant to the Asiatic Society of Bengal to enable that body to utilise the services of Dr. L. P. Tessitori in editing the bardic chronicles of Rajputana. Various Local Governments have framed schemes, some of them after calling committees to consider the subject. The resuscitation of higher scholarship on a liberal scale and the blending of *pandit* lore with modern critical research will be a slow process; but the process has commenced. *Oriental studies.*

33. A school of tropical medicine was sanctioned for Calcutta, and the foundation stone was laid in February 1914. The buildings are now complete and it was hoped that the school would be opened early this year. It is possible, however, that in consequence of the war there may be some postponement. Steady progress was made with the improvement and re-construction of the bacteriological laboratory at Parel which will be converted into a school of tropical medicine similar to the one which has been started in Calcutta. *Medical education.*

A scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State for rendering assistance to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta associated with the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgachia. This independent medical institution will now be affiliated with the Calcutta University, and its qualifica-

tions will be recognised by Government. In Bombay a College of Physicians and Surgeons was established for the granting of licenses and diplomas to college students who are not prepared to proceed for university degrees. A similar body, called the State Medical Faculty, was founded in Calcutta. Medical Registration Acts were passed for the presidencies of Madras and Bombay and for the province of Bengal.

Arrangements were made for the improvement of medical education in Madras and for the re-organisation of the teaching staff at the Madras Medical College. A scheme was approved for founding a medical college for women and a training school for nurses at Delhi. The foundation stone of this school was laid by Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge the day before she left for England in February. A proposal was brought forward for the creation of post-graduate classes at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, for civil assistant surgeons, and the question of the establishment of similar classes in other provinces is under consideration. The Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana for the training of female sub-assistant surgeons, compounders, and nurses was formally recognised by government and received a grant-in-aid. It continues to make good progress.

A scheme was introduced in Madras whereby officers of the Indian Medical Service and civil assistant surgeons serving in the Madras Presidency are now deputed to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras for definite periods in order that they may receive a systematic course of instruction in ophthalmology. A scheme for improving the training of military assistant surgeons who will in future undergo a five years' course of training similar to that given to civil assistant surgeons was sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State. His approval has now been received.

*Technical and industrial education.*

34. The numbers in engineering and surveying schools show a slight decline, those in technical and industrial schools an increase of nearly 2,000. The number in both together is now 13,570, an utterly inadequate total when it is considered that there are over 47,000 students in arts and professional colleges and over a million pupils in secondary schools. Few facts about education in India are so important and significant as the comparative paucity of those who are preparing for a technical career. The report from Bihar and Orissa, in remarking upon it, says that the new survey class was designed to admit 50 pupils every year, but last year only 14 were admitted, and that the admissions to the sub-overseer courses fell off. Again, the District Board of Bahraich (United Provinces) opened a carpenters' school in 1913 in order to test the reality of the demand for technical instruction; notwithstanding all efforts, the carpenters asked that their boys should be paid to attend and outside the carpenter class only two or three pupils presented themselves.

In Madras a good deal has been done towards the improvement of the tannery industry and the manufacture of tanning extracts. The Sir Jamsetjee Jheejeebhoy School of Art and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, show satisfactory progress. The equipment of the

technical schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur and of the carpentry school at Bareilly has been much improved. An interesting development is reported from the weaving schools in Bihar and Orissa, where the cost of the yarn will be paid by government and recouped from the sale of manufactured articles, while the balance, supplemented by a further grant, will form a fund for the purchase of looms for successful students. It is proposed to open a third mining class in the coal-fields. The buildings of the engineering school at Nagpur have been completed.

*Agricultural education.*

35. During 1913-14 the question of making drastic changes in the curricula of the various agricultural colleges in order to attract the right class of men to them and thereby to increase their usefulness and popularity came into especial prominence and was one of the principal subjects discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Coimbatore in December 1913. The only changes actually carried out at agricultural colleges during the year under review were in the Central Provinces where the curriculum of the Nagpur College was altered in the direction of concentrating chemistry and botany in the first two years and of paying more attention to agriculture, veterinary science and engineering in the third year, and in the United Provinces where the *kanungo* students were removed from the Cawnpore College, a separate school being established for them.

*Forestry education.*

36. The new buildings of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun were completed during the year.

*Veterinary education.*

37. A post-graduate course in veterinary bacteriology and sanitary science to which a certain number of members of the civil veterinary department will in future be deputed annually was initiated at the Bombay Veterinary College.

### *VI.—Education of special classes.*

38. In a short review like the present it is not necessary to deal with the subject of special classes under every head. Thus, nothing is said of the education of chiefs, since there has been no special development during the year.

*Education of girls.*

39. The number of girls in public institutions has increased from 929,927 to 1,019,544 and the total from 1,006,636 to 1,102,242. Only 5·9 per cent. of the female population of school-going age are at school. The actual figures are still small. The proportionate increase is satisfactory in that it is the highest annual increase on record. Beyond these figures there is not much to note in the way of general movements. The imperial grants have permitted of the opening of new schools. The Government of Bengal are experimenting with *panchayati* union girls' schools—presumably a pendant to the boys' schools of that species. It is recorded that in Madras the number of Muhammadan girls at school has more than doubled in the last two years. Several reports speak of the large increase in the number of girls reading in boys' schools. The admission of girls into the lower classes for boys is often the prelude to the establishment of a girls' school. A form of education which does not appear to have given satisfaction is *zenana* teaching. In the Punjab it has not been generally successful; and the demand for it

is small. The reports from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa speak unfavourably of it. In Bengal alone the work is considered to be full of promise.

The framing of suitable curricula for girls' schools is exercising the minds of educationists, especially in the Punjab, where Queen Mary's College takes the lead in modern methods of instruction. The Inspectress in Bengal considers that the work of education is subordinated to the idea of a "pass," and the social and domestic aspects of school work are neglected. She does not consider the matriculation to be of real value in girls' schools. It is comforting to hear that in an aided *purdah* Urdu school in Bombay instruction in first aid and nursing is regularly imparted by an experienced teacher to the higher classes.

From almost every province the cry is for more women teachers. This want is undoubtedly one of the main stumbling blocks in the education of girls. Its solution on a large scale is still to seek. Among the steps which are being taken, it may be mentioned that Madras has a hostel for Brahman widows at Triplicane. It contains 25 boarders.

*European education.*

40. Work has progressed in the matter of European education along the general lines indicated at the Simla Conference of 1912. Grants have been made for this purpose, including ₹40,000 and ₹30,000 for the education of the poor in Calcutta and Madras city respectively. The increase in the number of pupils has been 2,902, and the total now stands at 37,809, exclusive of Bangalore and other places not covered by provincial reports. According to the calculation made in the sixth quinquennial review, over 15 per cent. (if Bangalore is included, over 16 per cent.) of the total domiciled community are at school. Numerical progress has been most marked in Madras and Bombay, the pupils rising by 11·8 and 10·2 per cent. The scheme for the establishment of a training college for Europeans in southern India (in addition to the class at Sanawar, which makes provision for upper India) is being considered. Salaries have been increased and better teachers are employed in consequence. In Madras grants have also been used for the establishment of classes for physical training and domestic economy. A manual training class for teachers was held in Bengal. The Lawrence institutions at Murree and Sanawar have been improved. The Punjab resolution says, "The year has been one of steady progress, and there is no longer any difficulty in obtaining a good education in a hill climate at moderate expense for children of the Anglo-Indian community."

*Muhammadan education.*

41. In April 1913, the Government of India issued a circular containing suggestions on the education of Muhammadans. It was pointed out that this section of the community, while it now held its own in the primary schools, was still backward in the higher grades of instruction. The measures of improvement suggested were that *maktabs* should be encouraged to adopt a secular course, that the teaching of Urdu should be provided where necessary and that special text-books should be framed for semi-secular *maktabs*. It was thought that existing madrassas and Islamia colleges and schools should be improved and new schools established for Muhammadans in suitable localities. The provision of Muhammadan

hostels and the appointment of Muhammadan teachers and inspectors and of a reasonable number of Muhammadans to committees and governing bodies of institutions were also mentioned among other matters requiring attention. These are still under the consideration of some of the Local Governments.

Muhammadan pupils have risen from 1,625,054 in 1912-13 to 1,699,449 or by 4·6 per cent. against an increase of 4·8 per cent. among Hindus. The remarkable increase in the number of Muhammadan girls at school in Madras has already been noticed. Similarly in Bengal the increase among Muhammadan girl pupils was more than four times the increase of the previous year, though the Director observes that the progress made by Muhammadans as a whole is very slight. In Bihar and Orissa there was a slight decline.

It is interesting to find that in several reports mention is made of the readiness of Muhammadans to enter the common schools and of the unpopularity of special institutions. Notwithstanding satisfactory progress in the number of Muhammadan pupils in Madras, schools chiefly intended for this class of the community decreased and their pupils fell off by over 10,000. The Muhammadan high school in Bombay, which offers many advantages, is shunned by those who can afford to send their children to other institutions. The Director in Burma, in answering the question whether Muhammadans are really apathetic in the matter of education, says that their only apathy seems to be in not wishing to send their children to purely Muhammadan schools.

Muhammadans still show hesitation in entering technical schools. The resolution on education in the Punjab quotes the following extract from the presidential address recently delivered at the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference. " Thirty years ago the cry of the Indian Mussalmans used to be the cry of despondency, that in the matter of English education we have allowed ourselves to lag behind. Thirty or forty years hence I am afraid the burden of our cry would be that we have fallen behind all other communities in the peaceful avocations of manufactures, commerce and industry."

The progress made at the Islamia College, Peshawar, has been mentioned. The Government of India have now made a liberal recurring grant to the Islamia College at Lahore, while the Government of the Punjab has given over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh as building grants to Muhammadan high schools and has accorded concessions by way of enhanced scholarships and remission of fees.

# APPENDIX.

*Statement showing province by province the amounts of imperial grants placed at the disposal of the Local Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11 and the amounts expended by them.*

| Province. | Particulars. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | | 1913-14. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) |
| Madras . . | Available . | .. | | 57·61 | | 57·61 | | 57·61 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 6·57 | Balance, non-recurring. | 4·53 | Balance, non-recurring. | 1·22 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 64·18 | Recurring grant . | 10·00 | Previous recurrring grant. | 10·00 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 8·70 | New recurring grant | 6·83 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 80·84 | New non-recurring grant . . | 49·00 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 124·66 |
| | Spent . | 57·61 | | 59·65 | | 79·62 | | 95·26 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +4·53 | | +1·22 | | +29·40 |
| Bombay . . | Available . | .. | | 66·98 | | 66·98 | | 66·98 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 11·02 | Balance, non-recurring. | 3·12 | Excess in 1912-13 . | 4·44 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 78·00 | Recurring grant . | 7·75 | | 62·54 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 8·00 | Previous recurring grant. | 7·75 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 85·85 | New recurring grant | 5·93 |
| | | | | | | | New non-recurring grant. . . | 38·75 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 114·97 |
| | Spent . | 66·98 | | 74·88 | | 90·29 | | 90·60 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +3·12 | | —4·44 | | +24·37 |
| Bengal . . | Available . | .. | | 63·38 | | 60·92 | | 60·92 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 24·50 | Balance, non-recurring. | +19·78 | Balance, non-recurring. | 38·54 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 87·88 | Recurring grant . | 12·25 | Previous recurring grant. | 12·25 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 28·00 | New recurring grant | 13·56 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 120·95 | New non-recurring grant . . | 75·00 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 200·27 |
| | Spent . | 63·38 | | 68·10 | | 82·41 | | 88·92 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +19·78 | | +38·54 | | +111·35 |

## APPENDIX.

*Statement showing province by province the amounts of imperial grants placed at the disposal of the Local Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11 and the amounts expended by them*—contd.

| Province. | Particulars. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | | 1913-14. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | | ₹ (In lakhs.) |
| United Provinces . | Available . | .. | | 59·24 | | 59·24 | | 59·24 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 15·91 | Balance, non-recurring. | 7·57 | Balance, non-recurring. | 3·23 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 75·15 | Recurring grant . | 8·25 | Previous recurring grant. | 8·25 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 6·50 | New recurring grant | 6·51 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 81·56 | New non-recurring grant . . | 42·30 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 119·53 |
| | Spent . | 59·24 | | 67·58 | | 78·33 | | 81·94 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +7·57 | | +3·23 | | +37·59 |
| Punjab . . | Available . | .. | | 34·99 | | 34·99 | | 34·99 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 9·00 | Balance, non-recurring. | 5·23 | Excess in 1913-14 . | 60 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 43·99 | Recurring grant . | 4·60 | | 34·39 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 4·50 | Previous recurring grant. | 4·60 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 49·32 | New recurring grant | 3·81 |
| | | | | | | | New non-recurring grant . . | 25·25 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 68·05 |
| | Spent . | 34·99 | | 38·76 | | 49·92 | | 54·77 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +5·23 | | —·60 | | +13·28 |
| Burma . . | Available . | .. | | 24·27 | | 24·27 | | 24·27 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | 8·00 | Balance, non-recurring. | 5·39 | Balance, non-recurring. | 3·53 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 32·27 | Recurring grant . | 3·00 | Previous recurring grant. | 3·00 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 1·50 | New recurring grant | 3·07 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 34·16 | New non-recurring grant . . | 24·25 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 58·12 |
| | Spent . | 24·27 | | 26·88 | | 30·63 | | 35·86 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +5·39 | | +3·53 | | +22·26 |

# APPENDIX.

*Statement showing province by province the amounts of imperial grants placed at the disposal of the Local Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11 and the amounts expended by them*—contd.

| Province. | Particulars. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) |
| Bihar and Orissa . | Available . | .. | .. | 27·32 | 27·32 |
| | | | | Recurring grant . 5·30 | Balance . . 3·04 |
| | | | | Non-recurring grant 3·00 | Previous recurring grant. 5·30 |
| | | | | TOTAL . 35·62 | New recurring grant 5·23 |
| | | | | | New non-recurring grant . . 33·78 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . 74·67 |
| | Spent . | .. | 27·32 | 32·58 | 45·91 |
| | Balance . | .. | .. | +3·04 | +28·76 |
| Central Provinces . | Available . | .. | 24·41 | 24·41 | 24·41 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. 4·00 | Balance, non-recurring. 2·76 | Balance, non-recurring. 2·17 |
| | | | TOTAL . 28·41 | Recurring grant . 2·95 | Previous recurring grant. 2·95 |
| | | | | Non-recurring grant 1·50 | New recurring grant 2·69 |
| | | | | TOTAL . 31·62 | New non-recurring grant . . 17·75 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . 49·97 |
| | Spent . | 24·41 | 25·65 | 29·45 | 31·50 |
| | Balance . | .. | +2·76 | +2·17 | +18·47 |
| Assam . . | Available . | .. | .. | 11·04 | 11·04 |
| | | | | Recurring grant . 1·85 | Balance, non-recurring. ·20 |
| | | | | Non-recurring grant 1·00 | Previous recurring grant. 1·85 |
| | | | | TOTAL . 13·89 | New recurring grant 1·77 |
| | | | | | New non-recurring grant . . 13·00 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . 27·86 |
| | Spent . | .. | 11·04 | 13·69 | 17·34 |
| | Balance . | .. | .. | +·20 | +10·52 |

## APPENDIX.

*Statement showing province by province the amounts of imperial grants placed at the disposal of the Local Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11 and the amounts expended by them*—contd.

| Province. | Particulars. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | | 1913-14. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R (In lakhs.) | | R (In lakhs.) | | R (In lakhs.) | | R (In lakhs.) |
| North-West Frontier Province. | Available . | .. | | 2·88 | | 2·88 | | 2·88 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | ·58 | Balance, non-recurring. | ·37 | Excess in 1912-13 . | ·01 |
| | | | | | | | | 2·87 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 3·46 | Recurring grant . | 1·06 | Previous recurring grant. | 1·06 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | 4·18 | New recurring grant | ·70 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | 8·49 | New non-recurring grant . . | 1·00 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 5·63 |
| | Spent . | 2·88 | | 3·09 | | 8·50 | | 5·86 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +·37 | | —·01 | | —·23 |
| Coorg . . | Available . | .. | | ·43 | | ·43 | | ·43 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant. | ·25 | Balance, non-recurring. | ·14 | Balance, non-recurring. | ·07 |
| | | | TOTAL . | ·68 | Recurring grant . | ·03 | Previous recurring grant. | ·03 |
| | | | | | Non-recurring grant | ·37 | New recurring grant | ·11 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . | ·97 | TOTAL . | ·64 |
| | Spent . | ·43 | | ·54 | | ·90 | | ·73 |
| | Balance . | .. | | +·14 | | +·07 | | —·09 |
| Delhi . . | Available . | .. | | .. | A grant of R1,00,000 was made for St. Stephen's College, Delhi. | | Recurring grant . | 1·45 ·25 |
| | | | | | | | Non-recurring grant | ·34 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 2·04 |
| | Spent . | .. | | .. | | 1·45 | | 1·43 |
| | Balance . | .. | | .. | | .. | | +·61 |

## APPENDIX.

*Statement showing province by province the amounts of imperial grants placed at the disposal of the Local Governments over and above the expenditure in 1910-11 and the amounts expended by them*—concld.

| Province. | Particulars. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) | ₹ (In lakhs.) |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam. | Available | .. | 35·90 | .. | .. |
| | | | Non-recurring grant 11·17 | | |
| | | | TOTAL . 47·07 | | |
| | Spent . | 35·90 | 40·11 | .. | .. |
| | Balance . | .. | +6·96 | .. | .. |
| India . . | Available . | .. | 370·09 | 370·09 | 370·09 |
| | | | Non-recurring grant 91·00 | Balance, non-recurring. 55·86 | Balance, non-recurring. 52·47 |
| | | | TOTAL . 461·09 | Recurring grant . 57·04 | Previous recurring grant. 57·04 |
| | | | | Non-recurring grant 67·25 | New recurring grant 50·47 |
| | | | | TOTAL . 550·24 | New non-recurring grant . . 320·42 |
| | | | | | TOTAL . 850·49 |
| | Spent . | 370·09 | 405·23 | 497·77 | 550·11 |
| | Balance . | .. | 55·86 | 52·47 | 300·38 |

NOTE.—There is a discrepancy between the balances as shown for the provinces in detail and the figure for all-India. This is due to the adjustment of grants consequent on the redistribution of territories in 1912. The result is that the all-India balance at the end of 1913-14 is short of the addition of the detailed figures by ₹4,07,000.

The expenditure in Coorg during 1910-11 was reported as ₹74,000. As this far exceeds any previous expenditure (and even the expenditure in 1911-12) it has been thought better to enter the 1909-10 figure in the first column of figures as being more normal and representative.

# GENERAL TABLES.

## 1913-14.

# GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-14.

*(For details see General Table III.)*

| AREA AND POPULATION. | | | Particulars. | PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | | GRAND TOTAL. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED BY | | † PERCENTAGE TO SCHOOL-GOING AGE OF SCHOLARS IN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Area in Square miles. | Number of Towns* and Villages. | Population. | | Arts Colleges. | Professional Colleges. | Secondary Schools. | Primary Schools. | TOTAL. | Training Schools. | All other Special Schools. | TOTAL. | Advanced. | Elementary. | TOTAL. | | Public Institutions. | Public or Private Institutions. | Public Institutions. | Public or Private Institutions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Towns * . 1,596 | Males . 130,302,188 | For Males . | 138 | 44 | 6,279 | 116,650 | 122,929 | 616 | 5,638 | 129,365 | 2,763 | 34,870 | 37,633 | 166,998 | 4·4 | 3·4 | .. | .. |
| | Villages 569,761 | Females 124,851,633 | For Females | 11 | 3 | 570 | 14,722 | 15,292 | 88 | 859 | 16,253 | 21 | 2,061 | 2,082 | 18,335 | 35·2 | 31·2 | .. | .. |
| | | | TOTAL . | 149 | 47 | 6,849 | 131,372 | 138,221 | 704 | 6,497 | 145,618 | 2,784 | 36,931 | 39,715 | 185,333 | 3·9 | 3·1 | .. | .. |
| 1,137,686 | | | Scholars. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Males . | 38,836 | 7,948 | 991,794 | 4,609,405 | 5,601,199 | 14,606 | 160,703 | 5,823,292 | 57,698 | 534,915 | 592,613 | 6,415,905 | .. | .. | 29·8 | 32·8 |
| | | | Females . | 353 | 117 | 79,318 | 909,266 | 988,584 | 1,881 | 23,609 | 1,019,544 | 2,534 | 80,164 | 82,698 | 1,102,242 | .. | .. | 5·4 | 5·9 |
| | TOTAL . 571,357 | TOTAL 255,153,821 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL . | 39,189 | 8,065 | 1,071,112 | 5,518,671 | 6,589,783 | 16,487 | 189,312 | 6,842,836 | 60,232 | 615,079 | 675,311 | 7,518,147 | .. | .. | 17·9 | 19·6 |

* All places containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards and all municipalities whatever their population are entered as towns.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

(*For details see*

| — | TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. | | Total. | University. |
| | Arts Colleges. | Colleges for Professional Training. | Secondary Schools. | Primary Schools. | Training Schools. | All other Special Schools. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1. Institutions. For Males | 56,96,108 | 26,79,380 | 2,23,89,638 | 2,22,21,410 | 20,02,887 | 37,69,418 | 5,87,58,841 | 21,21,658 |
| For Females | 78,162 | 23,936 | 33,21,372 | 33,80,544 | 4,50,117 | 2,39,557 | 74,93,688 | |
| TOTAL . | 57,74,270 | 27,03,316 | 2,57,11,010 | 2,56,01,954 | 24,53,004 | 40,08,975 | 6,62,52,529 | 21,21,658 |
| 2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction. | 5·95 | 5·49 | 15·17 | 15·81 | 5·33 | 5·13 | 52·88 | 2·16 |
| (*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction. | ·17 | ·04 | 8·98 | 60·84 | 1·86 | 1·62 | 73·51 | .. |
| (*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction. | ·84 | ·07 | 21·75 | 54·06 | ·36 | 2·77 | 79·85 | .. |
| (*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction. | 5·76 | 2·70 | 25·65 | 25·54 | 2·45 | 4·00 | 66·10 | 2·12 |

TABLE II.

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-14.

*General Table IV.*)

| INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | Total Expenditure on Public Instruction. | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direction. | Inspection. | Scholarships. | Buildings. | Special Grants for furniture and apparatus. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | |
| 8,27,821 | 45,17,949 | 15,88,451 | 1,36,67,145 | 23,46,530 | 89,01,794 | 3,39,71,348 | 10,02,23,877 | For Males / For Females } 1. Institutions. |
| 8,27,821 | 45,17,949 | 15,88,451 | 1,36,67,145 | 23,46,530 | 89,01,794 | 3,39,71,348 | 10,02,23,877 | TOTAL. |
| 2·27 | 11·57 | 2·41 | 20·45 | 4·21 | 4·05 | 47·12 | 100 | 2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction. |
| .. | 1·25 | 1·89 | 19·26 | 2·07 | 2·02 | 26·49 | 100 | (*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction. |
| .. | ·34 | 1·03 | 15·33 | 1·18 | 2·27 | 20·15 | 100 | (*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction. |
| ·82 | 4·51 | 1·58 | 13·65 | 2·34 | 8·88 | 33·90 | 100 | (*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction. |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

(*For details see*

| | | TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. | |
| | | Arts Colleges. | Colleges for Professional Training. | Secondary Schools. | Primary Schools. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. |
| 3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— | | | | | |
| Government Institutions | Cost to Provincial Revenues | 174 2 8 | 287 2 4 | 21 6 5 | 9 5 10 |
| | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds | 0 10 11 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 9 | 0 0 5 |
| | TOTAL COST | 258 10 5 | 373 4 4 | 43 7 8 | 9 15 1 |
| Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools. | Cost to Provincial Revenues | 4 15 11 | .. | 0 9 1 | 1 6 6 |
| | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds | 11 13 1 | .. | 6 7 11 | 4 1 6 |
| | TOTAL COST | 100 1 1 | 78 7 1 | 13 2 3 | 5 15 9 |
| Institutions in Native States. | Cost to Native States Revenues | 154 12 8 | .. | 18 4 11 | 4 6 1 |
| | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds | .. | .. | 0 10 7 | 0 7 4 |
| | TOTAL COST | 195 15 11 | .. | 30 7 3 | 5 4 9 |
| Aided Institutions | Cost to Provincial Revenues | 33 0 10 | 123 14 9 | 6 7 4 | 0 10 3 |
| | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds | 2 4 4 | .. | 1 11 4 | 1 1 7 |
| | TOTAL COST | 139 7 2 | 226 9 5 | 28 0 0 | 4 3 3 |
| Unaided Institutions | TOTAL COST | 71 4 4 | 82 8 11 | 19 0 2 | 2 6 2 |
| All Institutions | Cost to Provincial Revenues | 56 10 3 | 245 8 0 | 5 6 1 | 1 1 6 |
| | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds | 1 7 5 | 1 0 11 | 2 1 5 | 2 1 7 |
| | TOTAL COST | 150 13 3 | 331 7 10 | 25 0 4 | 4 13 10 |

TABLE II—*contd.*

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1913-14—*contd.*

*General Table IV.*)

| ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. | | TOTAL. | — | |
| Training Schools. | All other Special Schools. | | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | ₹ a. p. | | |
| | | | 3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— | |
| 149 3 6 | 110 10 5 | 45 4 11 | Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . | Government Institutions. |
| 6 7 7 | 1 0 8 | 0 11 3 | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . | |
| 158 2 10 | 129 7 9 | 63 15 0 | TOTAL COST. | |
| 4 0 7 | 8 7 0 | 1 5 7 | Cost to Provincial Revenues . . | Local Fund and Municipal Board Schools. |
| 95 2 11 | 35 14 3 | 4 6 11 | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . | |
| 99 3 8 | 54 12 1 | 6 12 4 | TOTAL COST. | |
| 185 6 1 | 35 14 10 | 6 2 6 | Cost to Native States Revenues . . | Institutions in Native States. |
| .. | .. | 0 7 6 | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . | |
| 192 15 2 | 37 12 11 | 8 2 4 | TOTAL COST. | |
| 106 9 8 | 3 9 2 | 2 2 3 | Cost to Provincial Revenues . . | Aided Institutions. |
| 0 8 0 | 1 13 8 | 1 3 9 | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . | |
| 177 12 2 | 14 3 5 | 9 5 0 | TOTAL COST. | |
| 64 7 4 | 11 8 10 | 9 6 2 | TOTAL COST . . . . . | Unaided Institutions. |
| 120 5 9 | 10 8 5 | 2 15 3 | Cost to Provincial Revenues . . | All Institutions. |
| 17 14 4 | 1 15 1 | 2 2 0 | Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . | |
| 151 13 7 | 22 9 1 | 10 2 4 | TOTAL COST. | |

*Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces of*

| Class and Institutions. | PUBLIC IN | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Public | | | | | |
| | Managed by Government. | | | | Managed by Local Funds | |
| | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **University Education.** | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | |
| English | 25 | 8,611 | 8,408 | 7,653 | 4 | 485 |
| Oriental | 2 | 382 | 364 | 265 | 1 | 26 |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | |
| Law | 10 | 2,841 | 2,860 | 2,112 | 1 | 8 |
| Medicine | 4 | 1,676 | 1,667 | 1,633 | .. | .. |
| Engineering | 4 | 1,211 | 1,238 | 1,078 | .. | .. |
| Teaching | 9 | 654 | 668 | 629 | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | 3 | 156 | 194 | 165 | .. | .. |
| Veterinary | 1 | 172 | 175 | 174 | .. | .. |
| Commercial | 1 | 92 | 96 | 77 | .. | .. |
| Total | 59 | 15,795 | 15,670 | 13,786 | 6 | 519 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 220 | 72,166 | 70,323 | 61,612 | 56 | 20,913 |
| Middle Schools { English | 79 | 11,900 | 12,224 | 10,726 | 315 | 48,070 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 70 | 7,295 | 6,545 | 5,775 | 877 | 121,884 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 18 | 2,979 | 2,916 | 2,391 | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { English | 8 | 715 | 668 | 525 | 2 | 132 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 26 | 2,502 | 2,466 | 1,886 | 14 | 1,917 |
| Total | 421 | 97,557 | 95,142 | 82,915 | 1,264 | 192,916 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 540 | 28,039 | 27,125 | 21,583 | 32,213 | 1,966,743 |
| For Girls | 579 | 45,692 | 43,366 | 31,271 | 2,360 | 121,593 |
| Total | 1,119 | 73,731 | 70,491 | 52,854 | 34,573 | 2,088,336 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 328 | 11,005 | 10,688 | 9,788 | 251 | 2,249 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 29 | 861 | 855 | 752 | 3 | 31 |
| Schools of Art | 5 | 1,288 | 1,270 | 1,047 | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | 1 | 14 | 16 | 16 | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | 11 | 1,962 | 1,933 | 1,812 | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 7 | 575 | 619 | 565 | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 26 | 1,575 | 1,520 | 1,290 | 40 | 2,354 |
| Commercial Schools | 3 | 350 | 410 | 353 | 1 | 101 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | 7 | 1,202 | 1,201 | 1,059 | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 77 | 5,709 | 5,584 | 4,498 | 8 | 364 |
| Total | 494 | 24,541 | 24,096 | 21,180 | 303 | 5,099 |
| **Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction** | 2,093 | 211,624 | 205,399 | 170,735 | 36,146 | 2,236,870 |

TABLE III.

*British India for the official year 1913-14.*

| STITUTIONS. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | |
| and Municipal Boards. | | Maintained by Native States. | | | | CLASS OF I STITUTIONS. |
| Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 506 | 456 | 3 | 640 | 568 | 505 | English. |
| 26 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medicine. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Veterinary. |
| 541 | 484 | 3 | 640 | 568 | 505 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 20,688 | 18,659 | 36 | 9,660 | 9,201 | 7,771 | High Schools. |
| 45,869 | 40,596 | 140 | 9,527 | 8,925 | 7,589 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 117,688 | 95,686 | 15 | 1,319 | 1,298 | 999 | Vernacular } |
| | | | | | | For Girls— |
| .. | .. | 1 | 308 | 278 | 203 | High Schools. |
| 123 | 80 | 3 | 128 | 118 | 91 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 1,805 | 1,419 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Vernacular } |
| 186,173 | 156,440 | 195 | 20,942 | 19,826 | 16,653 | TOTAL |
| | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 1,877,889 | 1,477,521 | 3,119 | 192,394 | 186,186 | 140,647 | For Boys. |
| 114,730 | 84,229 | 292 | 23,660 | 23,064 | 15,389 | For Girls. |
| 1,992,619 | 1,561,750 | 3,411 | 216,054 | 209,250 | 156,036 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 2,208 | 2,134 | 3 | 89 | 81 | 75 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 33 | 28 | 1 | 43 | 37 | 35 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Schools of Art. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 2,173 | 1,742 | 6 | 405 | 393 | 250 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 103 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agricultural Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Reformatory Schools. |
| 330 | 253 | 19 | 519 | 459 | 305 | Other Schools. |
| 4,847 | 4,242 | 29 | 1,056 | 970 | 665 | TOTAL. |
| 2,184,180 | 1,722,316 | 3,638 | 238,692 | 230,608 | 173,859 | TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces*

| Class of Institutions. | Public Institutions. Under Private Management. Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards. Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Unaided. Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **University Education.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | | | |
| English | 68 | 18,612 | 18,283 | 16,299 | 25 | 9,172 | 8,959 | 7,588 |
| Oriental | 19 | 1,120 | 1,017 | 809 | 2 | 141 | 153 | 96 |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | | | |
| Law | 1 | 132 | 129 | 109 | 9 | 1,074 | 1,074 | 796 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teaching | 3 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 91 | 19,911 | 19,472 | 17,259 | 37 | 10,389 | 10,188 | 8,482 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 673 | 231,346 | 224,447 | 193,779 | 364 | 132,074 | 122,822 | 102,261 |
| Middle Schools { English | 1,422 | 168,813 | 161,254 | 134,334 | 718 | 78,155 | 72,405 | 58,103 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 1,223 | 90,193 | 88,606 | 83,525 | 71 | 5,269 | 4,972 | 4,046 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 130 | 17,095 | 16,633 | 14,458 | 8 | 930 | 891 | 781 |
| Middle Schools { English | 184 | 17,906 | 17,158 | 14,996 | 13 | 710 | 654 | 574 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 160 | 17,030 | 16,373 | 14,064 | 3 | 176 | 183 | 154 |
| Total | 3,792 | 542,383 | 524,471 | 455,156 | 1,177 | 217,314 | 201,927 | 165,919 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 66,431 | 2,407,475 | 2,310,158 | 1,927,511 | 14,347 | 379,265 | 343,443 | 289,453 |
| For Girls | 9,797 | 313,093 | 298,182 | 238,737 | 1,694 | 40,717 | 37,474 | 30,380 |
| Total | 76,228 | 2,720,568 | 2,608,340 | 2,166,248 | 16,041 | 419,982 | 380,917 | 319,833 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 29 | 1,231 | 1,266 | 1,168 | 5 | 122 | 121 | 112 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 50 | 818 | 824 | 779 | 5 | 38 | 41 | 40 |
| Schools of Art | 1 | 75 | 83 | 43 | 3 | 34 | 34 | 27 |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 14 | 8 |
| Medical Schools | 3 | 212 | 219 | 205 | 10 | 1,544 | 1,395 | 1,206 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 7 | 151 | 141 | 129 | 5 | 93 | 86 | 78 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 144 | 7,566 | 6,278 | 5,527 | 23 | 851 | 832 | 705 |
| Commercial Schools | 14 | 318 | 316 | 260 | 58 | 2,029 | 1,329 | 1,053 |
| Agricultural Schools | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 4,563 | 127,800 | 121,368 | 101,205 | 1,453 | 32,196 | 29,514 | 24,945 |
| Total | 4,812 | 138,182 | 130,506 | 109,327 | 1,563 | 36,921 | 33,366 | 28,174 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | 84,923 | 3,421,044 | 3,282,789 | 2,747,990 | 18,818 | 684,606 | 626,398 | 522,408 |

**Private Institutions.**

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian
   - (*b*) Sanskrit
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic
2. Elementary Teaching—
   - (*a*) A vernacular only or mainly { For Boys / „ Girls
   - (*b*) The Koran only { „ Boys / „ Girls
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. { „ Boys / „ Girls

Total

Grand Total

TABLE III—*contd.*

*of British India for the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| Grand Total of Institutions. | Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March. | Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning | | | Number of girls in boys' schools. | Number of boys in girls' schools. | Class of Institutions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | English. | A Classical Language. | A Vernacular Language. | | | |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | University Education. |
| | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 125 | 37,520 | 37,157 | 20,195 | 19,776 | 155 | .. | English. |
| 24 | 1,669 | 361 | 1,541 | 152 | .. | .. | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 21 | 4,055 | 3,434 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Law. |
| 4 | 1,676 | 811 | .. | .. | 69 | .. | Medicine. |
| 4 | 1,211 | 700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering. |
| 13 | 703 | 621 | 32 | 182 | 6 | .. | Teaching. |
| 3 | 156 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| 1 | 172 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Veterinary. |
| 1 | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commercial. |
| 196 | 47,254 | 43,101 | 21,768 | 20,110 | 231 | .. | Total. |
| | | | | | | | School Education, General. |
| | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 1,349 | 466,159 | 431,818 | 174,517 | 448,679 | 2,094 | .. | High Schools. |
| 2,674 | 316,465 | 226,509 | 27,994 | 309,182 | 4,437 | .. | English } Middle Schools. |
| 2,256 | 225,960 | 1,295 | 36,787 | 226,261 | 18,066 | .. | Vernacular } |
| | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| 157 | 21,312 | 18,988 | 4,419 | 12,461 | .. | 2,321 | High Schools. |
| 210 | 19,591 | 15,105 | 949 | 11,489 | .. | 2,570 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 203 | 21,625 | 236 | 2,430 | 19,720 | .. | 2,916 | Vernacular } |
| 6,849 | 1,071,112 | 693,951 | 247,096 | 1,027,792 | 24,597 | 7,807 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 116,650 | 4,973,916 | 54,466 | 182,013 | 4,984,344 | 385,319 | .. | For Boys. |
| 14,722 | 544,755 | 13,362 | 28,117 | 542,254 | .. | 20,808 | For Girls. |
| 131,372 | 5,518,671 | 67,828 | 210,130 | 5,526,598 | 385,319 | 20,808 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | School Education, Special. |
| 616 | 14,696 | 923 | 2,642 | 14,982 | 90 | .. | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 88 | 1,791 | 359 | 175 | 1,575 | .. | .. | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| 10 | 1,397 | 199 | .. | 504 | 39 | .. | Schools of Art. |
| 1 | 28 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| 24 | 3,718 | 1,145 | 229 | 1,937 | 38 | .. | Medical Schools. |
| 19 | 819 | 603 | .. | 108 | .. | .. | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 239 | 12,751 | 2,561 | 222 | 8,023 | 231 | 21 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 76 | 2,798 | 964 | .. | 336 | 76 | 3 | Commercial Schools. |
| 1 | 11 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | Agricultural Schools. |
| 7 | 1,202 | 7 | .. | 1,032 | .. | .. | Reformatory Schools. |
| 6,120 | 166,588 | 9,387 | 99,483 | 139,652 | 9,071 | 568 | Other Schools. |
| 7,201 | 205,799 | 16,162 | 102,751 | 168,310 | 9,545 | 592 | Total. |
| 145,618 | 6,842,836 | 821,042 | 581,745 | 6,742,710 | 419,692 | 29,207 | Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction |
| | | | | | | | Private Institutions. |
| | | | | | | | 1. Advanced Teaching— |
| 1,524 | 37,278 | 818 | 36,006 | 3,550 | 1,426 | 5 | (*a*) Arabic or Persian. |
| 1,244 | 22,098 | 504 | 21,545 | 2,368 | 300 | 3 | (*b*) Sanskrit. |
| 16 | 856 | 113 | 679 | 177 | 28 | 129 | (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. |
| | | | | | | | 2. Elementary Teaching— |
| 25,771 | 357,228 | 2,864 | 98,776 | 349,347 | 9,918 | .. | For Boys } (*a*) Vernacular only or mainly. |
| 394 | 11,414 | 24 | 851 | 11,116 | .. | 1,854 | ,, Girls } |
| 6,957 | 145,459 | .. | 134,870 | 14,098 | 28,136 | .. | ,, Boys } (*b*) The Koran only. |
| 1,600 | 30,980 | .. | 30,166 | 998 | .. | 4,830 | ,, Girls } |
| 2,141 | 66,082 | 20,571 | 8,624 | 54,731 | 2,588 | .. | ,, Boys } 3 Other Schools not conforming to |
| 68 | 3,916 | 502 | 502 | 3,430 | .. | 104 | ,, Girls } Departmental Standards. |
| 39,715 | 675,311 | 25,396 | 332,019 | 439,815 | 42,396 | 6,925 | Total. |
| 185,333 | 7,518,147 | 846,438 | 913,764 | 7,182,525 | 462,088 | 36,132 | Grand Total. |

*Number of Scholars on 31st March 1914 in the several Provinces*

| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| **UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARTS COLLEGES | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | Male | 166 | 966 | 13,380 | 17,668 | 3,788 | 358 | 442 | 399 | 37,167 |
| | Female | 86 | 100 | 50 | 75 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 353 |
| Oriental | Male | .. | 1 | 1,099 | 102 | 456 | .. | .. | 11 | 1,669 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Law | Male | 7 | 48 | 1,617 | 1,991 | 347 | 1 | 35 | 8 | 4,054 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Medicine | Male | 121 | 65 | 412 | 818 | 54 | 3 | 113 | 21 | 1,607 |
| | Female | 20 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .. | 12 | 2 | 69 |
| Engineering | Male | 122 | 28 | 494 | 480 | 54 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 1,211 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teaching | Male | 15 | 28 | 234 | 223 | 118 | 2 | .. | 36 | 656 |
| | Female | 33 | 13 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| Commercial | Male | .. | 1 | 43 | 39 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 92 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | Male | 2 | 8 | 51 | 59 | 21 | .. | 8 | 7 | 156 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary | Male | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 112 | .. | .. | 40 | 172 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | 572 | 1,279 | 17,386 | 21,484 | 4,956 | 367 | 677 | 533 | 47,254 |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *For Boys.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | Male | 8,996 | 14,300 | 118,638 | 217,583 | 82,135 | 10,487 | 4,421 | 7,505 | 464,065 |
| | Female | 654 | 582 | 206 | 182 | 12 | 230 | 106 | 122 | 2,094 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | Male | 4,106 | 10,398 | 55,117 | 149,224 | 78,216 | 8,242 | 1,051 | 5,674 | 312,028 |
| | Female | 1,513 | 1,466 | 251 | 498 | 83 | 341 | 178 | 107 | 4,437 |
| Vernacular | Male | 13 | 3,800 | 26,892 | 87,654 | 39,400 | 45,109 | 4 | 5,022 | 207,894 |
| | Female | 3 | 1,253 | 154 | 560 | 393 | 15,662 | .. | 41 | 18,066 |
| *For Girls.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | Male | 1,430 | 207 | 108 | 136 | 20 | 237 | 49 | 134 | 2,321 |
| | Female | 7,212 | 4,440 | 1,370 | 3,227 | 236 | 456 | 1,343 | 707 | 18,991 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | Male | 1,506 | 402 | 49 | 116 | 28 | 406 | 33 | 30 | 2,570 |
| | Female | 5,000 | 7,293 | 753 | 2,665 | 272 | 416 | 352 | 270 | 17,021 |
| Vernacular | Male | 3 | 145 | 21 | 101 | 83 | 2,563 | .. | .. | 2,916 |
| | Female | 13 | 2,500 | 2,253 | 8,555 | 1,501 | 3,100 | .. | 787 | 18,709 |
| | Total | 30,449 | 46,786 | 205,812 | 470,501 | 202,379 | 87,249 | 7,537 | 20,399 | 1,071,112 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | Male | 1,768 | 95,291 | 462,302 | 2,798,417 | 950,802 | 126,785 | 3,695 | 150,137 | 4,588,597 |
| | Female | 933 | 31,479 | 48,109 | 204,771 | 45,577 | 48,300 | 594 | 5,656 | 385,319 |
| For Girls | Male | 671 | 2,201 | 915 | 5,249 | 2,577 | 8,578 | 467 | 150 | 20,808 |
| | Female | 1,263 | 25,006 | 82,252 | 278,412 | 109,262 | 15,348 | 3,941 | 8,463 | 523,947 |
| | Total | 4,635 | 153,977 | 593,578 | 3,286,849 | 1,108,218 | 198,411 | 8,697 | 164,306 | 5,518,671 |

TABLE III-A.

*of British India, classified according to sex, race, or creed.*

| — | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| **SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools | Male | 6 | 1,311 | 4,041 | 6,030 | 2,663 | 312 | .. | 243 | 14,606 |
| | Female | 171 | 897 | 270 | 332 | 157 | 22 | 10 | 22 | 1,881 |
| Schools of Art | Male | 8 | 89 | 299 | 643 | 240 | 3 | 40 | 31 | 1,353 |
| | Female | 17 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | 44 |
| Law Schools | Male | 2 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | 28 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | Male | 9 | 54 | 971 | 1,895 | 510 | 2 | 10 | 56 | 3,507 |
| | Female | 21 | 151 | 7 | 19 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 211 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | Male | 155 | 9 | 117 | 390 | 80 | 42 | .. | 26 | 819 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | Male | 297 | 1,839 | 825 | 3,396 | 2,658 | 14 | 150 | 367 | 9,546 |
| | Female | 1,103 | 1,460 | 31 | 393 | 73 | 130 | 1 | 14 | 3,205 |
| Commercial Schools | Male | 87 | 183 | 693 | 1,074 | 196 | 77 | 327 | 30 | 2,667 |
| | Female | 101 | 24 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 131 |
| Agricultural Schools | Male | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | Male | 1 | 33 | 40 | 638 | 361 | 87 | .. | 42 | 1,202 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | Male | 55 | 271 | 17,788 | 13,741 | 106,394 | 3,084 | 91 | 146 | 141,570 |
| | Female | 51 | 153 | 164 | 950 | 23,578 | 110 | 9 | 3 | 25,018 |
| | Total | 2,084 | 6,490 | 25,251 | 29,518 | 136,927 | 3,888 | 658 | 983 | 205,799 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | | 37,740 | 208,532 | 842,027 | 3,808,352 | 1,452,480 | 289,915 | 17,569 | 186,221 | 6,842,836 |
| **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Teaching. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Arabic or Persian | Male | .. | 4 | 108 | 928 | 34,801 | .. | 30 | .. | 35,871 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1,402 | .. | .. | .. | 1,407 |
| (*b*) Sanskrit | Male | .. | 27 | 18,200 | 3,181 | 4 | .. | .. | 64 | 21,476 |
| | Female | .. | .. | 277 | 345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 622 |
| (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic | Male | .. | .. | 18 | 272 | 16 | .. | 45 | .. | 351 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | 352 | .. | .. | 153 | .. | 505 |
| Elementary Teaching. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A Vernacular only or mainly— | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | Male | .. | 3,957 | 16,365 | 134,491 | 20,217 | 168,599 | 66 | 3,615 | 347,310 |
| | Female | .. | 709 | 779 | 6,008 | 984 | 1,308 | 11 | 119 | 9,918 |
| For Girls | Male | .. | 27 | 77 | 1,365 | 188 | 153 | 3 | 46 | 1,854 |
| | Female | .. | 801 | 955 | 4,456 | 1,696 | 770 | 59 | 823 | 9,560 |
| Elementary Teaching. | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Koran only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | Male | .. | .. | 588 | 670 | 116,037 | .. | .. | 28 | 117,323 |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 28,109 | .. | .. | .. | 28,136 |
| For Girls | Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,830 | .. | .. | .. | 4,830 |
| | Female | .. | .. | 120 | 491 | 25,269 | .. | .. | 270 | 26,150 |
| Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | Male | .. | 1,783 | 8,207 | 37,886 | 12,477 | 1,697 | 34 | 1,410 | 63,494 |
| | Female | .. | 354 | 183 | 1,681 | 321 | 27 | 18 | 4 | 2,588 |
| For Girls | Male | 33 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 65 | .. | .. | 104 |
| | Female | 36 | 546 | 522 | 1,758 | 619 | 284 | .. | 47 | 3,812 |
| | Total | 69 | 8,208 | 46,399 | 193,918 | 246,969 | 172,903 | 419 | 6,426 | 675,311 |
| | Grand Total | 37,809 | 216,740 | 888,426 | 4,002,270 | 1,699,449 | 462,818 | 17,988 | 192,647 | 7,518,147 |

*Number of European Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces*

PUBLIC

| Class of Institutions. | Managed by Government. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **University Education.** | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | |
| Teaching | 1 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 1 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | |
| High Schools | 5 | 1,095 | 1,061 | 982 |
| Middle Schools, English | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Girls— | | | | |
| High Schools | 4 | 599 | 636 | 564 |
| Middle Schools, English | 1 | 44 | 35 | 32 |
| Total | 10 | 1,738 | 1,732 | 1,578 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | |
| For Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Girls | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 1 | 12 | 19 | 19 |
| Schools of Art | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 2 | 18 | 24 | 24 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | 13 | 1,770 | 1,772 | 1,618 |

TABLE III-B.

*of British India for the official year 1913-14.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aided by Government, by Local Funds or Municipal Boards. | | | | Unaided. | | | | Grand Total of Institutions. | Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March. | CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. |
| Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 2 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 4 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 6 | 50 | English. |
| | | | | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 1 | 32 | 28 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 46 | Teaching. |
| 3 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 4 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 8 | 96 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 54 | 7,761 | 7,618 | 6,939 | 4 | 734 | 725 | 621 | 63 | 9,590 | High Schools. |
| 51 | 5,088 | 4,853 | 4,272 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 22 | 52 | 5,102 | Middle Schools, English. |
| | | | | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| 71 | 8,676 | 8,564 | 7,672 | 2 | 114 | 131 | 123 | 77 | 9,389 | High Schools. |
| 79 | 6,423 | 6,233 | 5,484 | 1 | 71 | 66 | 63 | 81 | 6,538 | Middle Schools, English. |
| 255 | 27,948 | 27,268 | 24,367 | 8 | 933 | 945 | 829 | 273 | 30,619 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 44 | 2,557 | 2,351 | 1,999 | 2 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 46 | 2,584 | For Boys. |
| 36 | 1,861 | 1,807 | 1,525 | 2 | 71 | 59 | 54 | 38 | 1,932 | For Girls. |
| 80 | 4,418 | 4,158 | 3,524 | 4 | 98 | 82 | 73 | 84 | 4,516 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 3 | 42 | 46 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 54 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | Schools of Art. |
| 4 | 96 | 97 | 87 | 3 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 8 | 132 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 17 | 1,398 | 63 | 580 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1,398 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 10 | 87 | 74 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 87 | Commercial Schools. |
| 5 | 102 | 95 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 102 | Other Schools. |
| 39 | 1,725 | 943 | 857 | 4 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 45 | 1,778 | TOTAL. |
| 377 | 34,141 | 32,416 | 28,793 | 20 | 1,098 | 1,093 | 963 | 410 | 37,009 | TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |
| | | | | PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards— | | | | | | |
| | | | | For Boys . . . . . | | | | .. | .. | |
| | | | | For Girls . . . . . | | | | 2 | 69 | |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL . | 2 | 69 | |
| | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL . | 412 | 37,078 | |

*Number of European Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinces*

| Class of Institutions. | Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning | | | Number of girls in boys' schools. | Number of boys in girls' schools. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English. | A Classical Language. | A Vernacular Language. | | |
| 1 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **University Education.** | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | |
| English | 50 | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | |
| Teaching | 46 | 32 | 17 | .. | .. |
| Total | 96 | 60 | 17 | .. | .. |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | |
| High Schools | 9,589 | 3,667 | 5,162 | 671 | .. |
| Middle Schools, English | 5,059 | 305 | 1,932 | 1,518 | .. |
| For Girls— | | | | | |
| High Schools | 9,389 | 2,925 | 1,315 | .. | 1,611 |
| Middle Schools, English | 6,538 | 517 | 1,287 | .. | 1,518 |
| Total | 30,575 | 7,414 | 9,696 | 2,189 | 3,129 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | |
| For Boys | 2,584 | 171 | 514 | 941 | .. |
| For Girls | 1,932 | 269 | 102 | .. | 694 |
| Total | 4,516 | 440 | 616 | 941 | 694 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools of Art | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 132 | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 1,158 | .. | 15 | 10 | 3 |
| Commercial Schools | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Schools | 102 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Total | 1,515 | .. | 31 | 10 | 12 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | 36,702 | 7,914 | 10,360 | 3,140 | 3,835 |
| **Private Institutions.** | | | | | |
| Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards— | | | | | |
| For Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Girls | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Total | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 36,771 | 7,914 | 10,360 | 3,140 | 3,868 |

TABLE III-B—*contd.*

*of British India for the year 1913-14*—contd.

| CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. | | | | | | | | CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | HINDUS. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | |
| | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 48 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | English. |
| | | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Teaching. |
| 94 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 8,939 | 120 | 39 | 81 | 97 | 70 | 136 | 108 | High Schools. |
| 4,759 | 91 | 39 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 20 | 146 | Middle Schools, English. |
| | | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| 8,479 | 236 | 115 | 19 | 31 | 90 | 112 | 307 | High Schools. |
| 6,209 | 86 | 63 | 1 | 22 | 21 | 103 | 33 | Middle Schools, English. |
| 28,386 | 533 | 256 | 106 | 177 | 196 | 371 | 594 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 2,427 | 62 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 44 | 8 | For Boys. |
| 1,832 | 31 | 15 | 4 | .. | 2 | 42 | 6 | For Girls. |
| 4,259 | 93 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 86 | 14 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Schools of Art. |
| 132 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 1,323 | 35 | 7 | 12 | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commercial Schools. |
| 87 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | Other Schools. |
| 1,688 | 44 | 9 | 12 | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | TOTAL. |
| 34,427 | 671 | 298 | 124 | 180 | 219 | 462 | 628 | TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |
| | | | | | | | | PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. |
| | | | | | | | | Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards— |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | For Boys. |
| 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | For Girls. |
| 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | TOTAL. |
| 34,496 | 671 | 298 | 124 | 180 | 219 | 462 | 628 | GRAND TOTAL. |

*Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces*

| Objects of Expenditure. | PUBLIC | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Public | | | | | | |
| | *Managed by Government.* | | | | | | |
| | Provincial Revenues. | Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **University Education.** | | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | | |
| English | 15,07,842 | .. | 6,000 | 7,04,848 | 1,551 | 28,400 | 22,48,641 |
| Oriental | 19,943 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 300 | 20,243 |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | | |
| Law | 28,891 | .. | .. | 2,16,095 | .. | 1,939 | 2,46,925 |
| Medicine | 5,54,366 | 4,276 | 2,507 | 2,01,564 | .. | 5,737 | 7,68,450 |
| Engineering | 7,74,150 | .. | .. | 67,596 | .. | 13,760 | 8,55,506 |
| Teaching | 3,82,898 | 1,691 | 138 | 100 | .. | 5,911 | 3,90,738 |
| Agriculture | 1,92,419 | .. | .. | 12,636 | .. | .. | 2,05,055 |
| Veterinary | 47,489 | .. | .. | 8,357 | .. | 44,094 | 99,940 |
| Commercial | 505 | .. | .. | 7,686 | .. | .. | 8,191 |
| Total | 35,08,503 | 5,967 | 8,645 | 12,18,882 | 1,551 | 1,00,141 | 48,43,689 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 14,56,743 | 2,957 | 32,951 | 17,36,102 | 4,029 | 44,327 | 32,77,109 |
| Middle Schools { English | 2,17,488 | 13 | 3,381 | 1,76,494 | 1,625 | 8,315 | 4,07,316 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 1,09,424 | 609 | .. | 14,108 | 194 | .. | 1,24,335 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 1,93,086 | .. | .. | 48,085 | 300 | 19,473 | 2,60,944 |
| Middle Schools { English | 25,189 | .. | .. | 5,726 | 188 | 10 | 31,113 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 34,367 | .. | 72 | 1,166 | 324 | .. | 35,929 |
| Total | 20,36,297 | 3,579 | 36,404 | 19,81,681 | 6,660 | 72,125 | 41,36,746 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 2,65,547 | 430 | 96 | 20,114 | 26 | 7,659 | 2,93,872 |
| For Girls | 3,94,680 | 657 | 518 | 7,678 | 1,485 | 1,887 | 4,06,905 |
| Total | 6,60,227 | 1,087 | 614 | 27,792 | 1,511 | 9,546 | 7,00,777 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 15,00,850 | 56,652 | 5,824 | 19,513 | 407 | 6,169 | 15,89,415 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 2,11,568 | 8,378 | 3,849 | 213 | 1,445 | 10,978 | 2,36,431 |
| Schools of Art | 2,13,994 | .. | .. | 21,629 | .. | 11,335 | 2,46,958 |
| Law Schools | 3,991 | .. | .. | 2,009 | .. | .. | 6,000 |
| Medical Schools | 3,16,129 | 3,564 | .. | 40,221 | .. | 7,944 | 3,67,858 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 1,86,162 | .. | .. | 20,906 | 501 | 2,999 | 2,10,568 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 2,25,151 | 4,493 | .. | 7,575 | 906 | 18,681 | 2,56,806 |
| Commercial Schools | 28,956 | .. | .. | 11,548 | .. | 80 | 40,584 |
| Agricultural Schools | 1,725 | 792 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,517 |
| Reformatory Schools | 2,32,815 | .. | 1,348 | .. | .. | 9,793 | 2,43,956 |
| Other Schools | 1,80,105 | 60 | 2,800 | 49,172 | .. | 18,037 | 2,50,174 |
| Total | 31,01,446 | 73,939 | 13,821 | 1,72,786 | 2,259 | 86,016 | 34,51,267 |
| *Buildings* | 43,02,345 | 66 | .. | 882 | 3,500 | 29,212 | 43,36,005 |
| *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only) | 5,09,889 | 370 | .. | 8,702 | 42,363 | 24,516 | 5,85,840 |
| Total | 48,12,234 | 436 | .. | 9,584 | 45,863 | 53,728 | 49,21,845 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction | 1,41,18,707 | 85,008 | 59,484 | 34,10,725 | 58,844 | 3,21,556 | 1,80,54,324 |

TABLE IV.

*of British India for the official year 1913-14.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | | |
| *Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.* | | | | | | | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE |
| Provincial Revenues. | Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | TOTAL. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | R | |
| | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 2,657 | .. | 4 | 42,283 | .. | 2,011 | 46,955 | English. |
| .. | 6,282 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,282 | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| .. | .. | .. | 706 | .. | .. | 706 | Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medicine. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Veterinary. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commercial. |
| 2,657 | 6,282 | 4 | 42,989 | .. | 2,011 | 53,943 | TOTAL |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 63,529 | 12,537 | 45,852 | 4,20,815 | .. | 3,059 | 5,45,792 | High Schools. |
| 40,395 | 97,444 | 1,75,783 | 4,74,190 | 10,342 | 5,087 | 8,03,241 | English } Middle Schools. |
| .. | 7,73,086 | 73,244 | 2,10,361 | 6,021 | 1,441 | 10,64,153 | Vernacular } |
| | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | High Schools. |
| 1,033 | .. | 4,541 | 88 | .. | .. | 5,662 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 293 | 5,710 | 20,806 | 244 | .. | 61 | 27,114 | Vernacular } |
| 1,05,250 | 8,88,777 | 3,20,226 | 11,05,698 | 16,363 | 9,648 | 24,45,962 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 26,30,652 | 61,66,270 | 12,51,089 | 8,88,248 | 33,545 | 28,979 | 1,09,98,783 | For Boys. |
| 1,71,179 | 4,14,395 | 3,29,997 | 5,333 | 2,268 | 2,185 | 9,25,357 | For Girls. |
| 28,01,831 | 65,80,665 | 15,81,086 | 8,93,581 | 35,813 | 31,164 | 1,19,24,140 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 7,500 | 2,09,848 | 2,134 | 26 | .. | 2 | 2,19,510 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 1,541 | 36 | 1,283 | .. | .. | .. | 2,860 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Schools of Art. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 17,302 | 64,800 | 24,904 | 5,654 | 318 | 19,976 | 1,32,954 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 849 | .. | 840 | 979 | .. | .. | 2,668 | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agricultural Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Reformatory Schools. |
| 3,841 | 297 | 2,692 | 215 | 25 | .. | 7,070 | Other Schools. |
| 31,033 | 2,74,981 | 31,853 | 6,874 | 343 | 19,978 | 3,65,062 | TOTAL. |
| 1,14,087 | 26,50,419 | 5,42,413 | 207 | 48,294 | 10,083 | 33,65,503 | *Buildings.* |
| 72,641 | 2,58,742 | 34,963 | 1,266 | 6,496 | 1,524 | 3,75,632 | *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only). |
| 1,86,728 | 29,09,161 | 5,77,376 | 1,473 | 54,790 | 11,607 | 37,41,135 | TOTAL. |
| 31,27,499 | 1,06,59,866 | 25,10,545 | 20,50,615 | 1,07,309 | 74,408 | 1,85,30,242 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces*

PUBLIC

| Objects of Expenditure. | Under Public Management. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Managed by Native States.* | | | | | | |
| | Native States Revenues. | Local Funds in Native States. | Municipal Funds raised in Native States. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| **University Education.** | | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | | |
| English | 87,921 | .. | .. | 22,041 | .. | 1,363 | 1,11,325 |
| Oriental | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | | |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 87,921 | .. | .. | 22,041 | .. | 1,363 | 1,11,325 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 2,14,445 | 3,228 | .. | 1,14,532 | 2,185 | 32,893 | 3,67,283 |
| Middle Schools { English | 1,29,590 | 2,121 | 6,739 | 55,766 | 19,940 | 1,609 | 2,15,765 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 9,534 | 531 | 480 | 418 | 10 | .. | 10,973 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 4,692 | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 132 | 4,892 |
| Middle Schools { English | 4,564 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 4,622 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 3,62,825 | 5,880 | 7,219 | 1,70,716 | 22,203 | 34,692 | 6,03,535 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 7,92,917 | 82,489 | 5,822 | 52,162 | 15,500 | 24,531 | 9,73,421 |
| For Girls | 1,23,659 | 5,574 | 1,389 | 41 | 2,430 | 1,724 | 1,34,817 |
| Total | 9,16,576 | 88,063 | 7,211 | 52,203 | 17,930 | 26,255 | 11,08,238 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 14,168 | .. | .. | 275 | .. | .. | 14,443 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 7,707 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 618 | 8,325 |
| Schools of Art | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 23,135 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 422 | 23,578 |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 7,476 | .. | .. | 371 | 153 | 634 | 8,634 |
| Total | 52,486 | .. | .. | 667 | 153 | 1,674 | 54,980 |
| *Buildings* | 1,62,333 | 149 | .. | 444 | 5,766 | .. | 1,68,692 |
| *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only) | 20,081 | 251 | 1,616 | 1,608 | 1,586 | 27 | 25,169 |
| Total | 1,82,414 | 400 | 1,616 | 2,052 | 7,352 | 27 | 1,93,861 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction | 16,02,222 | 94,343 | 16,046 | 2,47,679 | 47,638 | 64,011 | 20,71,939 |

TABLE IV—*contd.*

*of British India for the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| INSTITUTIONS—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE |
| *Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.* | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Revenues. | Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | TOTAL. | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 1 |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | R | |
| | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 6,00,512 | 18,050 | 25,223 | 12,62,607 | 1,05,474 | 6,18,214 | 26,30,080 | English. |
| 37,439 | 96 | 410 | 388 | 11,191 | 11,827 | 61,301 | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 4,000 | .. | .. | 9,728 | .. | .. | 13,728 | Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medicine. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering. |
| 17,315 | .. | .. | 2,614 | .. | 5,316 | 25,245 | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Veterinary. |
| 6,59,266 | 18,146 | 25,633 | 12,75,287 | 1,16,665 | 6,35,357 | 27,30,354 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 15,91,978 | 15,259 | 1,63,053 | 46,80,924 | 4,13,901 | 9,21,269 | 77,86,384 | High Schools. |
| 6,25,497 | 1,96,336 | 1,42,177 | 16,28,190 | 3,23,340 | 4,69,910 | 33,85,950 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 1,58,366 | 2,02,057 | 77,395 | 1,55,811 | 32,316 | 20,889 | 6,46,834 | Vernacular } |
| | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| 6,06,774 | .. | 19,853 | 6,26,890 | 1,20,326 | 3,51,141 | 17,24,984 | High Schools. |
| 3,38,375 | 783 | 25,302 | 1,79,632 | 1,24,533 | 2,49,145 | 9,17,770 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 67,367 | 20,712 | 34,283 | 17,502 | 43,696 | 40,765 | 2,24,325 | Vernacular } |
| 33,88,357 | 4,35,147 | 4,62,063 | 72,88,949 | 10,58,612 | 20,53,119 | 1,46,86,247 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 18,54,472 | 20,80,043 | 3,28,809 | 28,70,705 | 5,27,597 | 14,75,730 | 91,37,356 | For Boys. |
| 4,43,905 | 3,36,337 | 1,25,736 | 1,40,984 | 2,40,152 | 5,35,008 | 18,22,122 | For Girls. |
| 22,98,377 | 24,16,380 | 4,54,545 | 30,11,689 | 7,67,749 | 20,10,738 | 1,09,59,478 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 1,15,027 | 594 | 34 | 516 | 11,107 | 47,055 | 1,74,333 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 1,07,778 | 72 | 348 | 11,844 | 25,974 | 51,229 | 1,97,245 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| 1,800 | .. | 350 | 1,352 | .. | 7,759 | 11,261 | Schools of Arts. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| 19,599 | 400 | 2,700 | 1,428 | 14,372 | 4,950 | 43,449 | Medical Schools. |
| 4,562 | 950 | 150 | 6,371 | 1,047 | 2,894 | 15,974 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 2,65,266 | 16,914 | 33,158 | 46,098 | 70,863 | 5,11,370 | 9,43,674 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 15,347 | .. | .. | 16,012 | 3,723 | 11,354 | 46,436 | Commercial Schools. |
| 160 | .. | .. | 95 | .. | 2,480 | 2,735 | Agricultural Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Reformatory Schools. |
| 1,52,231 | 1,48,318 | 35,329 | 2,02,279 | 1,25,579 | 97,845 | 7,61,581 | Other Schools. |
| 6,81,770 | 1,67,248 | 72,069 | 2,85,995 | 2,52,670 | 7,36,936 | 21,96,688 | TOTAL. |
| 29,13,066 | 1,87,244 | 35,064 | 52,524 | 7,91,910 | 11,16,747 | 50,96,555 | *Buildings.* |
| 9,27,523 | 46,056 | 9,268 | 21,061 | 1,02,237 | 1,36,099 | 12,42,244 | *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only). |
| 38,40,589 | 2,33,300 | 44,332 | 73,585 | 8,94,147 | 12,52,846 | 63,38,799 | TOTAL. |
| 1,08,68,359 | 32,70,221 | 10,58,642 | 1,19,35,505 | 30,89,843 | 66,88,996 | 3,69,11,566 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces*

| Objects of Expenditure. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concld.* | | | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. | | | | | |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | Provincial Revenues. | Local Funds. |
| | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | TOTAL. | | |
| 1 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | |
| English | 4,32,724 | 39,633 | 1,68,092 | 6,40,449 | 21,11,011 | 18,050 |
| Oriental | .. | .. | 8,994 | 8,994 | 57,382 | 6,378 |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | |
| Law | 65,646 | 12,787 | 9,668 | 88,101 | 32,891 | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,54,366 | 4,276 |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,74,150 | .. |
| Teaching | 240 | .. | 491 | 731 | 4,00,213 | 1,691 |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,92,419 | .. |
| Veterinary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47,489 | .. |
| Commercial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 505 | .. |
| TOTAL | 4,98,610 | 52,420 | 1,87,245 | 7,38,275 | 41,70,426 | 30,395 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 23,17,607 | 2,16,182 | 3,56,296 | 28,90,085 | 31,12,850 | 30,753 |
| Middle Schools { English | 5,01,588 | 1,91,735 | 1,34,433 | 8,27,756 | 8,83,380 | 2,94,220 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 16,318 | 10,673 | 9,671 | 36,662 | 2,67,790 | 9,75,797 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 44,645 | 598 | 19,556 | 64,799 | 7,99,860 | .. |
| Middle Schools { English | 5,080 | 1,067 | 10,170 | 16,317 | 3,64,597 | 783 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | .. | 1,890 | 1,011 | 2,901 | 1,02,027 | 26,422 |
| TOTAL | 28,85,238 | 4,22,145 | 5,31,137 | 38,38,520 | 55,30,504 | 13,27,975 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 4,75,509 | 1,12,942 | 2,29,527 | 8,17,978 | 47,52,752 | 82,46,743 |
| For Girls | 7,175 | 32,605 | 51,563 | 91,343 | 10,09,764 | 7,51,394 |
| TOTAL | 4,82,684 | 1,45,547 | 2,81,090 | 9,09,321 | 57,62,516 | 89,98,137 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | .. | 1,688 | 3,498 | 5,186 | 16,23,377 | 2,67,094 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 425 | 784 | 4,047 | 5,256 | 3,20,887 | 8,486 |
| Schools of Art | 675 | .. | 1,920 | 2,595 | 2,15,794 | .. |
| Law Schools | 478 | .. | .. | 478 | 3,991 | .. |
| Medical Schools | 42,050 | 360 | 4,490 | 46,900 | 3,35,728 | 3,964 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 2,674 | .. | 5,920 | 8,594 | 1,90,724 | 950 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 1,538 | 5,988 | 78,295 | 85,821 | 5,07,719 | 86,207 |
| Commercial Schools | 58,929 | 1,529 | 9,529 | 69,987 | 45,152 | .. |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,885 | 792 |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,32,815 | .. |
| Other Schools | 47,042 | 57,617 | 64,506 | 1,69,165 | 3,36,210 | 1,48,675 |
| TOTAL | 1,53,811 | 67,966 | 1,72,205 | 3,93,982 | 38,14,282 | 5,16,168 |
| *Buildings* | 21,223 | 1,19,387 | 5,59,780 | 7,00,390 | 74,56,242 | 28,48,704 |
| *Furniture and Apparatus* | 11,444 | 14,051 | 92,150 | 1,17,645 | 15,33,362 | 3,06,868 |
| TOTAL | 32,667 | 1,33,438 | 6,51,930 | 8,18,035 | 89,89,604 | 31,55,572 |
| TOTAL | 40,53,010 | 8,21,516 | 18,23,607 | 66,98,133 | 2,82,67,332 | 1,40,28,247 |
| University | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,87,257 | .. |
| Direction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,27,821 | .. |
| Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42,17,179 | 1,84,624 |
| Scholarships held in— | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,47,089 | 7,979 |
| Medical Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40,591 | 1,986 |
| Other Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71,498 | 6,097 |
| Secondary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,48,480 | 1,70,524 |
| Primary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63,132 | 58,424 |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,061 | 7,202 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42,955 | 20,082 |
| Other Special Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,156 | 6,935 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,77,867 | 2,98,436 |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81,87,086 | 7,62,289 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION | 40,53,010 | 8,21,516 | 18,23,607 | 66,98,133 | 3,64,54,418 | 1,47,90,536 |

TABLE IV—*concl d.*

*of British India for the official year 1913-14*—concld.

| EXPENDITURE FROM | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal Funds. | Fees. | ALL OTHER SOURCES. Private. | ALL OTHER SOURCES. Public. | Grand Total. | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. |
| 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | |
| | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 31,227 | 24,64,503 | 9,02,530 | 1,50,129 | 56,77,450 | English. |
| 410 | 338 | 31,238 | 1,074 | 96,820 | Oriental. |
| | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| .. | 2,92,175 | 9,878 | 14,516 | 3,49,460 | Law. |
| 2,507 | 2,01,564 | 2,732 | 3,005 | 7,68,450 | Medicine. |
| .. | 67,596 | 13,760 | .. | 8,55,506 | Engineering. |
| 138 | 2,054 | 11,718 | .. | 4,16,714 | Teaching. |
| .. | 12,636 | .. | .. | 2,05,055 | Agriculture. |
| .. | 8,357 | .. | 44,094 | 99,940 | Veterinary. |
| .. | 7,686 | .. | .. | 8,191 | Commercial. |
| 34,282 | 30,57,809 | 9,71,856 | 2,12,818 | 84,77,586 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | For Boys— |
| 2,42,356 | 92,69,980 | 18,99,980 | 3,10,734 | 1,48,66,653 | High Schools. |
| 3,21,341 | 28,36,228 | 11,44,707 | 1,60,152 | 56,40,028 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 1,50,639 | 3,97,016 | 82,287 | 9,428 | 18,82,957 | Vernacular } Middle Schools. |
| | | | | | For Girls— |
| 19,853 | 7,19,620 | 4,82,809 | 33,477 | 20,55,619 | High Schools. |
| 29,843 | 1,90,526 | 3,60,910 | 28,825 | 9,75,484 | English } Middle Schools. |
| 55,161 | 18,912 | 87,451 | 296 | 2,90,269 | Vernacular } Middle Schools. |
| 8,19,193 | 1,34,32,282 | 40,58,144 | 5,42,912 | 2,57,11,010 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 15,79,958 | 43,06,738 | 24,32,872 | 9,02,347 | 2,22,21,410 | For Boys. |
| 4,56,251 | 1,61,211 | 8,61,079 | 1,40,845 | 33,80,544 | For Girls. |
| 20,36,209 | 44,67,949 | 32,93,951 | 10,43,192 | 2,56,01,954 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 7,992 | 20,330 | 68,451 | 15,643 | 20,02,887 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 5,480 | 12,482 | 94,119 | 8,663 | 4,50,117 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| 350 | 23,656 | 19,094 | 1,920 | 2,60,814 | Schools of Art. |
| .. | 2,487 | .. | .. | 6,478 | Law Schools. |
| 2,700 | 83,699 | 30,483 | 1,633 | 4,58,207 | Medical Schools. |
| 150 | 29,951 | 13,361 | .. | 2,35,136 | Engineering and Surveying Schools |
| 58,062 | 60,886 | 7,06,824 | 23,135 | 14,42,833 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 840 | 87,468 | 26,215 | .. | 1,59,675 | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | 95 | 2,480 | .. | 5,252 | Agricultural Schools. |
| 1,348 | .. | 9,793 | .. | 2,43,956 | Reformatory Schools. |
| 40,821 | 2,99,079 | 3,59,033 | 12,806 | 11,96,624 | Other Schools. |
| 1,17,743 | 6,20,133 | 13,29,853 | 63,800 | 64,61,979 | TOTAL. |
| 5,77,477 | 75,280 | 24,50,614 | 2,58,828 | 1,36,67,145 | *Buildings.* |
| 44,306 | 44,081 | 3,92,511 | 25,402 | 23,46,530 | *Furniture and Apparatus.* |
| 6,21,783 | 1,19,361 | 28,43,125 | 2,84,230 | 1,60,13,675 | TOTAL. |
| 36,29,210 | 2,16,97,534 | 1,24,96,929 | 21,46,952 | 8,22,66,204 | TOTAL. |
| .. | 9,54,065 | 2,82,336 | 98,000 | 21,21,658 | University. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,27,821 | Direction. |
| 13,027 | .. | 1,590 | 1,01,529 | 45,17,949 | Inspection. |
| | | | | | Scholarships held in— |
| 4,347 | 4,224 | 1,50,390 | 9,395 | 4,23,424 | Arts Colleges. |
| 332 | .. | 9,331 | 420 | 52,660 | Medical Colleges. |
| 452 | 3,476 | 20,008 | 163 | 1,01,694 | Other Professional Colleges. |
| 19,457 | 4,621 | 94,578 | 29,656 | 6,67,316 | Secondary Schools. |
| 7,675 | 140 | 10,785 | 10,573 | 1,50,729 | Primary Schools. |
| 563 | .. | 14,186 | 6,235 | 63,247 | Medical Schools. |
| 4,352 | .. | 13,004 | 1,730 | 82,123 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 1,554 | .. | 10,080 | 533 | 47,258 | Other Special Schools. |
| 85,567 | 39,99,668 | 28,92,530 | 1,47,726 | 89,01,794 | Miscellaneous. |
| 1,37,326 | 49,66,194 | 34,98,818 | 4,05,960 | 1,79,57,673 | TOTAL. |
| 37,66,536 | 2,66,63,728 | 1,59,95,747 | 25,52,912 | 10,02,23,877 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction for Europeans*

| Objects of Expenditure. | PUBLIC | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Public Management. | | | |
| | *Managed by Government.* | | | |
| | Provincial Revenues. | Fees. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | R | R | R | R |
| **University Education.** | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | |
| Teaching | 22,864 | .. | .. | 22,864 |
| Total | 22,864 | .. | .. | 22,864 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | |
| High Schools | 76,655 | 46,127 | 17,875 | 1,40,657 |
| Middle Schools, English | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Girls— | | | | |
| High Schools | 30,317 | 28,914 | 15,722 | 74,953 |
| Middle Schools, English | 4,831 | 5,246 | .. | 10,077 |
| Total | 1,11,803 | 80,287 | 33,597 | 2,25,687 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | |
| For Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| For Girls | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 9,358 | .. | .. | 9,358 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 5,560 | 1,020 | .. | 6,580 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 8,280 | .. | .. | 8,280 |
| Total | 23,198 | 1,020 | .. | 24,218 |
| Total Direct Expenditure | 1,57,865 | 81,307 | 33,597 | 2,72,769 |
| *Buildings* | 80,641 | .. | 2,075 | 82,716 |
| *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only) | 4,732 | .. | 14,895 | 19,627 |
| Total | 85,373 | .. | 16,970 | 1,02,343 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction | 2,43,238 | 81,307 | 50,567 | 3,75,112 |

TABLE IV-A.

*in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1913-14.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. | | | | | | | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. |
| *Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.* | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Revenues. | District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | TOTAL. | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | R | |
| | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| 4,308 | .. | .. | 2,766 | 700 | 3,960 | 11,734 | English. |
| | | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| 11,100 | .. | .. | 2,334 | .. | 4,476 | 17,910 | Teaching. |
| 15,408 | .. | .. | 5,100 | 700 | 8,436 | 29,644 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| 5,14,748 | .. | 2,107 | 4,32,081 | 45,049 | 2,45,825 | 12,39,810 | High Schools. |
| 1,97,469 | 435 | 7,833 | 79,165 | 35,611 | 1,38,048 | 4,58,561 | Middle Schools, English. |
| | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| 4,46,596 | .. | 1,414 | 4,90,598 | 50,545 | 1,96,294 | 11,85,447 | High Schools. |
| 2,25,849 | 390 | 9,720 | 97,768 | 46,744 | 96,836 | 4,77,307 | Middle Schools, English. |
| 13,84,662 | 825 | 21,074 | 10,99,612 | 1,77,949 | 6,77,003 | 33,61,125 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 65,223 | .. | 2,062 | 28,200 | 10,145 | 32,796 | 1,37,426 | For Boys. |
| 43,683 | .. | 1,540 | 25,920 | 7,105 | 16,068 | 94,298 | For Girls. |
| 1,08,906 | .. | 3,602 | 53,102 | 17,250 | 48,864 | 2,31,724 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 16,357 | .. | .. | 2,656 | 700 | 6,361 | 26,074 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| 222 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| 850 | .. | .. | 3,480 | 706 | 2,520 | 7,556 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 26,415 | .. | .. | 16,517 | 1,978 | 5,948 | 50,858 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| 4,382 | .. | .. | 5,270 | 3,404 | 4,029 | 17,085 | Commercial Schools. |
| 9,075 | .. | .. | 6,590 | 485 | 6,036 | 22,186 | Other Schools. |
| 57,301 | .. | .. | 34,513 | 7,273 | 24,894 | 1,23,981 | TOTAL. |
| 15,66,277 | 825 | 24,676 | 11,92,327 | 2,03,172 | 7,59,197 | 37,46,474 | TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE. |
| 6,00,220 | .. | 14,000 | 30,343 | 1,76,840 | 3,34,690 | 11,56,093 | *Buildings.* |
| 1,22,883 | .. | .. | 14,684 | 21,945 | 26,013 | 1,85,525 | *Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only). |
| 7,23,103 | .. | 14,000 | 45,027 | 1,98,785 | 3,60,703 | 13,41,618 | TOTAL. |
| 22,89,380 | 825 | 38,676 | 12,37,354 | 4,01,957 | 11,19,900 | 50,88,092 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Expenditure (in rupees) on Public Instruction for Europeans*

| Objects of Expenditure. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*contd.* | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Private Management. | | | | |
| | *Unaided.* | | | | |
| | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowment and other sources. | Total. | Provincial Revenues. |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **University Education.** | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,308 |
| *Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | |
| Teaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,964 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,272 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools* | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | |
| High Schools | 59,938 | 14,028 | 5,708 | 79,674 | 5,92,003 |
| Middle Schools, English | 1,939 | .. | .. | 1,939 | 1,97,469 |
| For Girls— | | | | | |
| High Schools | 24,023 | .. | 1,200 | 25,223 | 4,76,913 |
| Middle Schools, English | 2,856 | 200 | 1,400 | 4,456 | 2,30,680 |
| Total | 88,756 | 14,228 | 8,308 | 1,11,292 | 14,97,065 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | |
| For Boys | 1,175 | 541 | .. | 1,716 | 65,223 |
| For Girls | 1,062 | 480 | 1,540 | 3,082 | 43,683 |
| Total | 2,237 | 1,021 | 1,540 | 4,798 | 1,08,906 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,715 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | 922 | .. | 4,218 | 5,140 | 6,410 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,415 |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,382 |
| Other Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,355 |
| Total | 922 | .. | 4,218 | 5,140 | 80,499 |
| Total Direct Expenditure | 91,915 | 15,249 | 14,066 | 1,21,230 | 17,24,742 |
| *Buildings* | 2,212 | 1,000 | 12,237 | 15,449 | 6,91,713 |
| *Furniture and Apparatus* | 2,346 | 1,000 | 4,523 | 7,869 | 1,29,309 |
| Total | 4,558 | 2,000 | 16,760 | 23,318 | 8,21,022 |
| Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,551 |
| Scholarships held in— | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,417 |
| Medical Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 740 |
| Other Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,644 |
| Secondary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,578 |
| Primary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,130 |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,930 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,98,123 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,19,113 |
| Total Indirect Expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction | 96,473 | 7,249 | 30,826 | 1,44,548 | 32,64,877 |

TABLE IV-A—*contd.*

*in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| EXPENDITURE FROM | | | | | Grand Total. | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | ALL OTHER SOURCES. | | | |
| | | | Private. | Public. | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 1 |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| .. | .. | 2,766 | 3,960 | 700 | 11,734 | English. |
| | | | | | | *Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| .. | .. | 2,334 | 4,476 | .. | 40,774 | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | 5,100 | 8,436 | 700 | 52,508 | TOTAL |
| | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | For Boys— |
| .. | 2,107 | 5,38,146 | 2,22,907 | 1,04,978 | 14,60,141 | High Schools. |
| 435 | 7,833 | 81,104 | 1,17,714 | 55,945 | 4,60,500 | Middle Schools, English. |
| | | | | | | For Girls— |
| .. | 1,414 | 5,43,535 | 1,81,912 | 81,849 | 12,85,623 | High Schools. |
| 390 | 9,720 | 1,05,870 | 94,794 | 50,386 | 4,91,840 | Middle Schools, English. |
| 825 | 21,074 | 12,68,655 | 6,17,327 | 2,93,158 | 36,98,104 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| .. | 2,062 | 28,375 | 42,868 | 614 | 1,39,142 | For Boys. |
| .. | 1,540 | 26,964 | 24,335 | 858 | 97,380 | For Girls. |
| .. | 3,602 | 55,339 | 67,203 | 1,472 | 2,36,522 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| .. | .. | 2,656 | 6,361 | 700 | 35,432 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | 5,422 | 7,444 | .. | 19,276 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| .. | .. | 16,517 | 7,250 | 676 | 50,858 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | .. | 5,270 | 3,948 | 3,485 | 17,085 | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | .. | 6,590 | 1,317 | 5,204 | 30,466 | Other Schools. |
| .. | .. | 36,455 | 26,320 | 10,065 | 1,53,339 | TOTAL. |
| 825 | 24,676 | 13,65,549 | 7,19,286 | 3,05,395 | 41,40,473 | TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE. |
| .. | 14,000 | 32,555 | 3,75,638 | 1,40,352 | 12,54,258 | *Buildings.* |
| .. | .. | 17,030 | 59,799 | 6,883 | 2,13,021 | *Furniture and Apparatus.* |
| .. | 14,000 | 49,585 | 4,35,437 | 1,47,235 | 14,67,279 | TOTAL. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,551 | Inspection. |
| | | | | | | Scholarships held in— |
| .. | .. | 1,320 | 108 | 4,564 | 25,409 | Arts Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 740 | Medical Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,644 | Other Professional Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,873 | .. | 50,451 | Secondary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | 5,436 | .. | 19,566 | Primary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,930 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | 760 | 12,81,215 | 8,28,621 | 1,32,922 | 28,41,641 | Miscellaneous. |
| .. | 760 | 12,82,535 | 8,36,038 | 1,37,486 | 29,75,932 | TOTAL. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE. |
| 825 | 39,436 | 26,97,669 | 19,90,761 | 5,90,116 | 85,83,684 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. |

*Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general*

| Class of Schools. | Number of Schools. | Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March. | HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **SECONDARY SCHOOLS.** | | | | | |
| **For Boys.** | | | | | |
| Government . English | 298 | 83,921 | 29,471 | 2 | 29,473 |
| Government . Vernacular | 71 | 7,440 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Local Fund . English | 202 | 36,654 | 1,937 | 1 | 1,938 |
| Local Fund . Vernacular | 842 | 115,376 | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal . English | 169 | 32,329 | 4,996 | 1 | 4,997 |
| Municipal . Vernacular | 35 | 6,508 | .. | .. | .. |
| Native States . English | 176 | 19,187 | 6,277 | 4 | 6,281 |
| Native States . Vernacular | 15 | 1,319 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided . English | 2,084 | 399,032 | 76,299 | 167 | 76,466 |
| Aided . Vernacular | 1,234 | 91,320 | 43 | .. | 43 |
| Unaided . English | 1,082 | 210,229 | 48,954 | 94 | 49,048 |
| Unaided . Vernacular | 71 | 5,269 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 6,279 | 1,008,584 | 167,979 | 269 | 168,248 |
| **For Girls.** | | | | | |
| Government . English | 26 | 3,694 | .. | 506 | 506 |
| Government . Vernacular | 26 | 2,502 | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Fund . English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Fund . Vernacular | 4 | 372 | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal . English | 2 | 132 | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal . Vernacular | 10 | 1,545 | .. | .. | .. |
| Native States . English | 4 | 436 | .. | 11 | 11 |
| Native States . Vernacular | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided . English | 314 | 35,001 | 6 | 2,376 | 2,382 |
| Aided . Vernacular | 160 | 17,030 | .. | .. | .. |
| Unaided . English | 21 | 1,640 | 3 | 245 | 248 |
| Unaided . Vernacular | 3 | 176 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 570 | 62,528 | 9 | 3,138 | 3,147 |
| Total Secondary Schools | 6,849 | 1,071,112 | 167,988 | 3,407 | 171,395 |
| **PRIMARY SCHOOLS.** | | | | | |
| **For Boys.** | | | | | |
| Government | 540 | 28,039 | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Fund | 30,442 | 1,763,615 | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal | 1,771 | 203,128 | .. | .. | .. |
| Native States | 3,119 | 192,394 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided | 66,431 | 2,407,475 | .. | .. | .. |
| Unaided | 14,347 | 379,265 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 116,650 | 4,973,916 | .. | .. | .. |
| **For Girls.** | | | | | |
| Government | 579 | 45,692 | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Fund | 1,815 | 77,184 | .. | .. | .. |
| Municipal | 545 | 44,409 | .. | .. | .. |
| Native States | 292 | 23,660 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided | 9,797 | 313,093 | .. | .. | .. |
| Unaided | 1,694 | 40,717 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 14,722 | 544,755 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Primary Schools | 131,372 | 5,518,671 | .. | .. | .. |
| GRAND TOTAL | 138,221 | 6,589,783 | 167,988 | 3,407 | 171,395 |

TABLE V.

*education in British India at the end of the official year 1913-14.*

| MIDDLE STAGE. COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE. | | | TOTAL SECONDARY STAGE. | | | CLASS OF SCHOOLS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| | | | | | | SECONDARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | FOR BOYS. |
| 34,062 | 32 | 34,094 | 63,433 | 34 | 63,567 | English } Government. |
| 1,415 | 42 | 1,457 | 1,417 | 42 | 1,459 | Vernacular } |
| 12,787 | 27 | 12,814 | 14,724 | 28 | 14,752 | English } Local Fund. |
| 38,060 | 11 | 38,071 | 38,060 | 11 | 38,071 | Vernacular } |
| 15,035 | 10 | 15,045 | 20,031 | 11 | 20,042 | English } Municipal. |
| 1,223 | .. | 1,223 | 1,223 | .. | 1,223 | Vernacular } |
| 11,014 | 19 | 11,033 | 17,391 | 23 | 17,414 | English } Native States. |
| 277 | .. | 277 | 277 | .. | 277 | Vernacular } |
| 1,26,640 | 1,135 | 1,27,775 | 2,02,939 | 1,302 | 2,04,241 | English } Aided. |
| 10,129 | 452 | 10,581 | 10,172 | 452 | 10,624 | Vernacular } |
| 57,670 | 100 | 57,770 | 1,06,624 | 194 | 1,06,818 | English } Unaided. |
| 1,020 | 2 | 1,022 | 1,020 | 2 | 1,022 | Vernacular } |
| 3,09,332 | 1,830 | 3,11,162 | 477,311 | 2,099 | 479,410 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | FOR GIRLS. |
| .. | 731 | 731 | .. | 1,237 | 1,237 | English } Government. |
| .. | 192 | 192 | .. | 192 | 192 | Vernacular } |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | English } Local Fund. |
| .. | 26 | 26 | .. | 26 | 26 | Vernacular } |
| .. | 11 | 11 | .. | 11 | 11 | English } Municipal. |
| .. | 174 | 174 | .. | 174 | 174 | Vernacular } |
| .. | 425 | 425 | .. | 436 | 436 | English } Native States. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Vernacular } |
| 198 | 7,214 | 7,412 | 204 | 9,590 | 9,794 | English } Aided. |
| 182 | 944 | 1,126 | 182 | 944 | 1,126 | Vernacular } |
| 7 | 500 | 507 | 10 | 745 | 755 | English } Unaided. |
| .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | Vernacular } |
| 387 | 10,232 | 10,619 | 396 | 13,370 | 13,766 | TOTAL. |
| 309,719 | 12,062 | 321,781 | 477,707 | 15,469 | 493,176 | TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | PRIMARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | FOR BOYS. |
| 186 | .. | 186 | 186 | .. | 186 | Government. |
| 2,409 | 10 | 2,419 | 2,409 | 10 | 2,419 | Local Fund. |
| 116 | 1 | 117 | 116 | 1 | 117 | Municipal. |
| 16 | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | 16 | Native States. |
| 3,156 | 133 | 3,289 | 3,156 | 133 | 3,289 | Aided. |
| 66 | .. | 66 | 66 | .. | 66 | Unaided. |
| 5,949 | 144 | 6,093 | 5,949 | 144 | 6,093 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | FOR GIRLS. |
| .. | 727 | 727 | .. | 727 | 727 | Government. |
| .. | 28 | 28 | .. | 28 | 28 | Local Fund. |
| .. | 34 | 34 | .. | 34 | 34 | Municipal. |
| .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | Native States. |
| 14 | 1,669 | 1,683 | 14 | 1,669 | 1,683 | Aided. |
| .. | 86 | 86 | .. | 86 | 86 | Unaided. |
| 14 | 2,548 | 2,562 | 14 | 2,548 | 2,562 | TOTAL. |
| 5,963 | 2,692 | 8,655 | 5,963 | 2,692 | 8,655 | TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS. |
| 315,682 | 14,754 | 330,436 | 483,670 | 18,161 | 501,831 | GRAND TOTAL. |

*Stages for instruction of pupils in public schools for general*

| Class of Schools. | UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. | | | LOWER PRIMARY. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Reading Printed Books. | | | Not Reading Printed Books. | | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **SECONDARY SCHOOLS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **For Boys.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Government . { English | 13,694 | 43 | 13,737 | 6,368 | 84 | 6,452 | 165 | .. | 165 |
| Government . { Vernacular | 1,483 | 104 | 1,587 | 2,966 | 569 | 3,535 | 859 | .. | 859 |
| Local Fund . { English | 10,443 | 17 | 10,460 | 10,692 | 149 | 10,841 | 584 | 17 | 601 |
| Local Fund . { Vernacular | 25,095 | 68 | 25,163 | 41,603 | 415 | 42,018 | 9,820 | 304 | 10,124 |
| Municipal . { English | 5,469 | 3 | 5,472 | 6,530 | 17 | 6,547 | 263 | 5 | 268 |
| Municipal . { Vernacular | 1,033 | .. | 1,033 | 3,375 | 13 | 3,388 | 846 | 18 | 864 |
| Native States . { English | 1,073 | 2 | 1,075 | 618 | 5 | 623 | 173 | 2 | 175 |
| Native States . { Vernacular | 289 | 1 | 290 | 513 | 1 | 514 | 233 | 5 | 238 |
| Aided . { English | 90,257 | 1,241 | 91,498 | 94,371 | 2,644 | 97,015 | 6,048 | 230 | 6,278 |
| Aided . { Vernacular | 16,095 | 2,090 | 18,185 | 43,132 | 14,033 | 57,165 | 5,313 | 33 | 5,346 |
| Unaided . { English | 52,101 | 85 | 52,186 | 47,426 | 251 | 47,677 | 3,514 | 34 | 3,548 |
| Unaided . { Vernacular | 1,250 | 1 | 1,251 | 2,208 | 8 | 2,216 | 774 | 6 | 780 |
| TOTAL . | 218,282 | 3,655 | 221,937 | 259,802 | 18,189 | 277,991 | 28,592 | 654 | 29,246 |
| **For Girls.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Government . { English | 11 | 485 | 496 | 59 | 1,416 | 1,475 | 5 | 481 | 486 |
| Government . { Vernacular | 3 | 319 | 322 | 60 | 1,370 | 1,430 | 5 | 553 | 558 |
| Local Fund . { English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Local Fund . { Vernacular | .. | 44 | 44 | .. | 284 | 284 | .. | 18 | 18 |
| Municipal . { English | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | 50 | 50 | .. | 50 | 50 |
| Municipal . { Vernacular | .. | 422 | 422 | .. | 896 | 896 | .. | 53 | 53 |
| Native States . { English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native States . { Vernacular | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aided . { English | 733 | 5,656 | 6,389 | 3,333 | 13,098 | 16,431 | 484 | 1,903 | 2,387 |
| Aided . { Vernacular | 453 | 2,060 | 2,513 | 2,176 | 8,942 | 11,118 | 37 | 2,236 | 2,273 |
| Unaided . { English | 23 | 247 | 270 | 23 | 491 | 514 | 6 | 95 | 101 |
| Unaided . { Vernacular | .. | 17 | 17 | .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 44 | 44 |
| TOTAL . | 1,223 | 9,271 | 10,494 | 5,651 | 26,647 | 32,298 | 537 | 5,433 | 5,970 |
| TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS . | 219,505 | 12,926 | 232,431 | 265,453 | 44,836 | 310,289 | 29,129 | 6,087 | 35,216 |
| **PRIMARY SCHOOLS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **For Boys.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Government . | 4,491 | 21 | 4,512 | 15,666 | 631 | 16,297 | 6,548 | 556 | 7,104 |
| Local Fund . | 179,766 | 1,678 | 181,444 | 1,058,378 | 53,450 | 1,111,828 | 414,489 | 53,435 | 467,924 |
| Municipal . | 32,432 | 146 | 32,578 | 119,196 | 4,371 | 123,567 | 42,512 | 4,354 | 46,866 |
| Native States . | 32,174 | 326 | 32,500 | 95,983 | 3,528 | 99,511 | 54,650 | 5,717 | 60,367 |
| Aided . | 89,235 | 5,551 | 94,786 | 1,430,629 | 140,335 | 1,570,964 | 655,461 | 82,975 | 738,436 |
| Unaided . | 4,019 | 77 | 4,096 | 197,489 | 10,401 | 207,890 | 149,590 | 17,623 | 167,213 |
| TOTAL . | 342,117 | 7,799 | 349,916 | 2,917,281 | 212,716 | 3,129,997 | 1,323,250 | 164,660 | 1,487,910 |
| **For Girls.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Government . | 2 | 2,621 | 2,623 | 340 | 28,283 | 28,623 | 26 | 13,693 | 13,719 |
| Local Fund . | 7 | 4,093 | 4,100 | 309 | 46,616 | 46,925 | 169 | 25,962 | 26,131 |
| Municipal . | 2 | 3,320 | 3,322 | 131 | 27,447 | 27,578 | 189 | 13,286 | 13,475 |
| Native States . | .. | 2,459 | 2,459 | 13 | 11,463 | 11,476 | 36 | 9,685 | 9,721 |
| Aided . | 1,352 | 10,777 | 12,129 | 14,225 | 158,642 | 172,867 | 3,023 | 123,391 | 126,414 |
| Unaided . | 10 | 520 | 530 | 427 | 14,567 | 14,994 | 533 | 24,574 | 25,107 |
| TOTAL . | 1,373 | 23,790 | 25,163 | 15,445 | 287,018 | 302,463 | 3,976 | 210,591 | 214,567 |
| TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS . | 343,490 | 31,589 | 375,079 | 2,932,726 | 499,734 | 3,432,460 | 1,327,226 | 375,251 | 1,702,477 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 562,995 | 44,515 | 607,510 | 3,198,179 | 544,570 | 3,742,749 | 1,356,355 | 381,338 | 1,737,693 |

TABLE V—*contd.*

*education in British India at the end of the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| STAGE. | | | TOTAL PRIMARY STAGE. | | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | CLASS OF SCHOOLS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | TOTAL. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | SECONDARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | | | | FOR BOYS. |
| 6,533 | 84 | 6,617 | 20,227 | 127 | 20,354 | 83,760 | 161 | 83,921 | English } Government. |
| 3,825 | 569 | 4,394 | 5,308 | 673 | 5,981 | 6,725 | 715 | 7,440 | Vernacular } Government. |
| 11,276 | 166 | 11,442 | 21,719 | 183 | 21,902 | 36,443 | 211 | 36,654 | English } Local Fund. |
| 51,423 | 719 | 52,142 | 76,518 | 787 | 77,305 | 114,578 | 798 | 115,376 | Vernacular } Local Fund. |
| 6,793 | 22 | 6,815 | 12,262 | 25 | 12,287 | 32,293 | 36 | 32,329 | English } Municipal. |
| 4,221 | 31 | 4,252 | 5,254 | 31 | 5,285 | 6,477 | 31 | 6,508 | Vernacular } Municipal. |
| 791 | 7 | 798 | 1,864 | 9 | 1,873 | 19,155 | 32 | 19,187 | English } Native States |
| 746 | 6 | 752 | 1,035 | 7 | 1,042 | 1,312 | 7 | 1,319 | Vernacular } Native States |
| 100,419 | 2,874 | 103,293 | 190,676 | 4,115 | 194,791 | 393,615 | 5,417 | 399,032 | English } Aided. |
| 48,445 | 14,066 | 62,511 | 64,540 | 16,156 | 80,696 | 74,712 | 16,608 | 91,320 | Vernacular } Aided. |
| 50,940 | 285 | 51,225 | 103,041 | 370 | 103,411 | 209,665 | 564 | 210,229 | English } Unaided. |
| 2,982 | 14 | 2,996 | 4,232 | 15 | 4,247 | 5,252 | 17 | 5,269 | Vernacular } Unaided. |
| 288,394 | 18,843 | 307,237 | 506,676 | 22,498 | 529,174 | 983,987 | 24,597 | 1,008,584 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | FOR GIRLS. |
| 64 | 1,897 | 1,961 | 75 | 2,382 | 2,457 | 75 | 3,619 | 3,694 | English } Government. |
| 65 | 1,923 | 1,988 | 68 | 2,242 | 2,310 | 68 | 2,434 | 2,502 | Vernacular } Government. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | English } Local Fund. |
| .. | 302 | 302 | .. | 346 | 346 | .. | 372 | 372 | Vernacular } Local Fund. |
| .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 121 | 121 | .. | 132 | 132 | English } Municipal. |
| .. | 949 | 949 | .. | 1,371 | 1,371 | .. | 1,545 | 1,545 | Vernacular } Municipal. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 436 | 436 | English } Native States. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Vernacular } Native States. |
| 3,817 | 15,001 | 18,818 | 4,550 | 20,657 | 25,207 | 4,754 | 30,247 | 35,001 | English } Aided. |
| 2,213 | 11,178 | 13,391 | 2,666 | 13,238 | 15,904 | 2,848 | 14,182 | 17,030 | Vernacular } Aided. |
| 29 | 586 | 615 | 52 | 833 | 885 | 62 | 1,578 | 1,640 | English } Unaided. |
| .. | 144 | 144 | .. | 161 | 161 | .. | 176 | 176 | Vernacular } Unaided. |
| 6,188 | 32,080 | 38,268 | 7,411 | 41,351 | 48,762 | 7,807 | 54,721 | 62,528 | TOTAL. |
| 294,582 | 50,923 | 345,505 | 514,087 | 62,849 | 577,936 | 991,794 | 79,318 | 1,071,112 | TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | | | | PRIMARY SCHOOLS. |
| | | | | | | | | | FOR BOYS. |
| 22,154 | 1,187 | 23,341 | 26,645 | 1,208 | 27,853 | 26,831 | 1,208 | 28,039 | Government. |
| 1,472,867 | 106,885 | 1,579,752 | 1,652,633 | 108,563 | 1,761,196 | 1,655,042 | 108,573 | 1,763,615 | Local Fund. |
| 161,708 | 8,725 | 170,433 | 194,140 | 8,871 | 203,011 | 194,256 | 8,872 | 203,128 | Municipal. |
| 150,633 | 9,245 | 159,878 | 182,807 | 9,571 | 192,378 | 182,823 | 9,571 | 192,394 | Native States. |
| 2,086,090 | 223,310 | 2,309,400 | 2,175,325 | 228,861 | 2,404,186 | 2,178,481 | 228,994 | 2,407,475 | Aided. |
| 347,079 | 28,024 | 375,103 | 351,098 | 28,101 | 379,199 | 351,164 | 28,101 | 379,265 | Unaided. |
| 4,240,531 | 377,376 | 4,617,907 | 4,582,648 | 385,175 | 4,967,823 | 4,588,597 | 385,319 | 4,973,916 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | | FOR GIRLS. |
| 366 | 41,976 | 42,342 | 368 | 44,597 | 44,965 | 368 | 45,324 | 45,692 | Government. |
| 478 | 72,578 | 73,056 | 485 | 76,671 | 77,156 | 485 | 76,699 | 77,184 | Local Fund. |
| 320 | 40,733 | 41,053 | 322 | 44,053 | 44,375 | 322 | 44,087 | 44,409 | Municipal. |
| 49 | 21,148 | 21,197 | 49 | 23,607 | 23,656 | 49 | 23,611 | 23,660 | Native States. |
| 17,248 | 282,033 | 299,281 | 18,600 | 292,810 | 311,410 | 18,614 | 294,479 | 313,093 | Aided. |
| 960 | 39,141 | 40,101 | 970 | 39,661 | 40,631 | 970 | 39,747 | 40,717 | Unaided |
| 19,421 | 497,609 | 517,030 | 20,794 | 521,399 | 542,193 | 20,808 | 523,947 | 544,755 | TOTAL. |
| 4,259,952 | 874,985 | 5,134,937 | 4,603,442 | 906,574 | 5,510,016 | 4,609,405 | 909,266 | 5,518,671 | TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS. |
| 4,554,534 | 925,908 | 5,480,442 | 5,117,529 | 970,423 | 6,087,952 | 5,601,199 | 988,584 | 6,589,783 | GRAND TOTAL. |

*Results of the prescribed examinations in the several*

| Nature of Examinations. | Number of Institutions sending Examinees. | | | | Number of Examinees. | | | | | Number | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Total. | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. |
| **Arts Colleges.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Science | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Master of Arts | 9 | 14 | 2 | 25 | 181 | 213 | 13 | 431 | 838 | 117 | 124 |
| Master of Science | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 53 | 15 | 3 | 53 | 124 | 41 | 10 |
| Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Preliminary English language | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 73 | 41 | .. | .. | 114 | 68 | 36 |
| Bachelor of Arts | 28 | 47 | 18 | 93 | 1,260 | 2,184 | 1,498 | 1,047 | 5,989 | 712 | 1,249 |
| Bachelor of Science | 14 | 14 | 6 | 34 | 289 | 221 | 148 | 12 | 670 | 174 | 117 |
| First B.A. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 24 | 1,111 | 1,136 | .. | 1 |
| First B.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts | 32 | 65 | 32 | 129 | 2,188 | 5,310 | 2,975 | 1,043 | 11,516 | 1,163 | 2,434 |
| Intermediate Examination in Science | 14 | 16 | 8 | 38 | 365 | 152 | 486 | 46 | 1,249 | 298 | 239 |
| Previous Examination | 7 | 4 | .. | 11 | 212 | 313 | .. | 97 | 622 | 50 | 96 |
| **Oriental Colleges.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Oriental Learning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Oriental Learning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First Arts Oriental Faculty | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Honours in Sanskrit | 1 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 138 | 27 | 58 | 147 | 370 | 104 | 7 |
| Honours in Arabic | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | .. | 18 | 31 | .. | 7 |
| Honours in Persian | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 32 | 37 | .. | 2 |
| Honours in Gurmukhi | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 26 | 28 | .. | 1 |
| Honours in Punjabi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High Proficiency in Sanskrit | 1 | 12 | 187 | 200 | 117 | 84 | 723 | 115 | 1,039 | 55 | 46 |
| High Proficiency in Arabic | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | 9 | .. | 4 |
| High Proficiency in Persian | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| High Proficiency in Punjabi | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 12 | 16 | .. | 2 |
| High Proficiency in Hindi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High Proficiency in Urdu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Proficiency in Sanskrit | 1 | 12 | 238 | 251 | 24 | 81 | 842 | 160 | 1,107 | 8 | 27 |
| Proficiency in Arabic | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 | .. | 15 | 10 | 15 | 40 | .. | 5 |
| Proficiency in Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Proficiency in Hindi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Proficiency in Urdu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Proficiency in Punjabi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. |
| Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Colleges for Professional Training.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Law.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor of Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Master of Law | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 20 | 21 | .. | .. |
| Honours in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Law | 6 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 941 | 166 | 864 | 319 | 2,290 | 556 | 111 |
| First LL.B. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 413 | .. | .. | .. | 413 | 190 | .. |
| First Examination in Law | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 285 | .. | 148 | 276 | 709 | 144 | .. |
| Special Test Examination in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate Examination in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licentiate Examination in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First Certificate Examination in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Preliminary Examination in Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Medicine.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M.S | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.D. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. |
| M.B. (*a*) | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 51 | .. |
| Second Professional Examination for M.B., B.S. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 138 | .. | .. | .. | 138 | 92 | .. |
| First Professional Examination for M.B., B.S. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 113 | .. | .. | .. | 113 | 69 | .. |
| Honours in Medicine | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | 150 | 62 | .. |
| L.M.S. (*b*) | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 253 | .. | .. | .. | 253 | 178 | .. |
| First M.B. (*c*) | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 187 | .. | .. | .. | 187 | 105 | .. |
| First L.M.S. (*d*) | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 13 | .. |
| Additional Test in Chemistry | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 50 | 26 | 58 | .. | 134 | 23 | 14 |
| Preliminary Scientific M.B. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 191 | .. | .. | .. | 191 | 143 | .. |
| L.S.Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 | 122 | 44 | .. | .. | 166 | 80 | 29 |
| Bachelor of Hygiene | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 3 | .. |
| Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Special certificate class examination for females. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |

(*a*) Final or Third M.B. and C.M. Examination in Madras, and second M.B. Examination in Bengal.
(*b*) Second L.M.S. Examination in Bengal.

# TABLE VI.

*Provinces of British India during the official year 1913-14.*

| PASSED. | | | RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS. | | | | | | | | NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | HINDUS. Brahmans. | HINDUS. Non-Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ARTS COLLEGES. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Doctor of Science. |
| 7 | 207 | 455 | 6 | 15 | 204 | 173 | 46 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Master of Arts. |
| 2 | 28 | 81 | .. | .. | 32 | 42 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | Master of Science. |
| .. | .. | 104 | 5 | 6 | 75 | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Preliminary English language. |
| 733 | 465 | 3,160 | 25 | 130 | 1,526 | 1,152 | 245 | 18 | 40 | 24 | Bachelor of Arts. |
| 58 | 4 | 353 | 2 | 2 | 115 | 204 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 3 | Bachelor of Science. |
| 12 | 541 | 554 | 2 | 54 | 390 | 104 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | First B.A. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | First B.Sc. |
| 1,332 | 400 | 5,329 | 58 | 155 | 2,353 | 2,112 | 493 | 54 | 59 | 45 | Intermediate Examination in Arts. |
| 247 | 18 | 802 | 10 | 8 | 209 | 495 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 24 | Intermediate Examination in Science. |
| .. | 19 | 165 | .. | 1 | 141 | .. | 9 | .. | 14 | .. | Previous Examination. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ORIENTAL COLLEGES. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Master of Oriental Learning. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bachelor of Oriental Learning. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | First Arts, Oriental Faculty. |
| 26 | 60 | 197 | .. | .. | 191 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Sanskrit. |
| .. | 4 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Arabic. |
| .. | 10 | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Persian. |
| .. | 16 | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | Honours in Gurmukhi. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Punjabi. |
| 417 | 42 | 560 | .. | .. | 550 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | High Proficiency in Sanskrit. |
| .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | High Proficiency in Arabic. |
| .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | High Proficiency in Persian. |
| .. | 10 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | High Proficiency in Punjabi. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | High Proficiency in Hindi. |
| .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | High Proficiency in Urdu. |
| 288 | 97 | 420 | .. | .. | 398 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Proficiency in Sanskrit. |
| 3 | 8 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | Proficiency in Arabic. |
| .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | Proficiency in Persian. |
| .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Proficiency in Hindi. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Proficiency in Gurmukhi. |
| .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | Proficiency in Punjabi. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Additional examination in English for Oriental Titles. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Law.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Doctor of Law. |
| .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Master of Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Law. |
| 521 | 117 | 1,305 | 3 | 24 | 561 | 560 | 132 | 2 | 13 | 10 | Bachelor of Law. |
| .. | .. | 190 | .. | 5 | 168 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 | .. | First LL.B. |
| 65 | 98 | 307 | .. | 22 | 161 | 94 | 27 | .. | .. | 3 | First Examination in Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Special Test Examination in Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Intermediate Examination in Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Licentiate Examination in Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | First Certificate Examination in Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Preliminary Examination in Law. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Medicine.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M.S. |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | M.D. |
| .. | .. | 51 | 2 | .. | 15 | 33 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | M.B. (*a*) |
| .. | .. | 92 | .. | 1 | 26 | 32 | 6 | .. | 21 | 6 | Second Professional Examination for M.B., B.S. |
| .. | .. | 69 | .. | 2 | 20 | 21 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 3 | First Professional Examination for M.B., B.S. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Honours in Medicine. |
| .. | .. | 62 | .. | 6 | 39 | .. | 2 | .. | 14 | 1 | Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination. |
| .. | .. | 178 | .. | 12 | 112 | .. | 10 | .. | 44 | .. | L.M.S. (*b*) |
| .. | .. | 105 | 2 | .. | 32 | 68 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | First M.B. (*c*) |
| .. | .. | 13 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | First L.M.S. (*d*) |
| 21 | .. | 58 | .. | 1 | 3 | 38 | 10 | .. | .. | 6 | Additional Test in Chemistry. |
| .. | .. | 143 | 4 | 3 | 43 | 88 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | Preliminary Scientific M.B. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | L.S.Sc. |
| .. | .. | 109 | 1 | 7 | 64 | 16 | 6 | .. | 12 | 3 | Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | Bachelor of Hygiene. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Special certificate class examination for females |

(*c*) Third, Second and First M.B. and C.M. Examination in Madras.
(*d*) Second and First L.M.S. Examination in Madras and Bombay.

*Results of the prescribed examinations in the several*

| Nature of Examinations. | Number of Institutions sending Examinees. | | | | Numbers of Examinees. | | | | | Number | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Institutions. | Total. | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. | Other Ipstitutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Institutions under Public Management. | Aided Institutions. |
| **Colleges for Professional Training —contd.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Engineering.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M.C.E. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B.C.E. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 20 | .. |
| L.C.E. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 24 | .. |
| First L.C.E. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Examination in Art drawing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| First Examination in Engineering | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 45 | .. |
| Roorkee College Examinations— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Engineer | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 137 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 92 | .. |
| Electrical Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Subordinate | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 37 | .. |
| Lower Subordinate | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 53 | .. |
| *Teaching* | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 39 | 2 | 35 | (a)586 | 339 | 35 |
| *Agriculture.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L.Ag. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 27 | .. |
| Second L.Ag. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 17 | .. |
| First L.Ag. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 26 | .. |
| *Veterinary* | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 52 | .. |
| *Commercial* | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 |
| **Schools for General Education.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matriculation Examination — Boys | 235 | 462 | 314 | 1,011 | 6,088 | 8,514 | 6,507 | 1,571 | 22,680 | 3,847 | 4,754 |
| Matriculation Examination — Girls | 8 | 42 | 7 | 57 | 56 | 180 | 33 | 35 | 304 | 33 | 114 |
| School Final — Boys | 120 | 229 | 26 | 375 | 2,736 | 5,663 | 530 | 32 | 8,961 | 1,601 | 4,671 |
| School Final — Girls | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High School Examination for Europeans. — Boys | 3 | 30 | 1 | 34 | 19 | 222 | 6 | 3 | 250 | 13 | 114 |
| High School Examination for Europeans. — Girls | 2 | 28 | 1 | 31 | 9 | 114 | 1 | .. | 124 | 6 | 56 |
| High School Scholarship Examination. — Boys | 59 | 14 | 1 | 74 | 522 | 95 | 6 | 1 | 624 | 249 | 49 |
| High School Scholarship Examination. — Girls | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 4 |
| Elementary Certificate Examination. — Boys | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | 82 | .. | .. | 82 | .. | 46 |
| Elementary Certificate Examination. — Girls | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | 75 | .. | .. | 75 | .. | 51 |
| Public Service Certificate Examination | 1,235 | 76 | 124 | 1,435 | 5,300 | 350 | 651 | 1,283 | 7,584 | 2,696 | 205 |
| Cambridge Preliminary Examination. — Boys | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 13 |
| Cambridge Senior Examination — Boys | .. | 4 | 2 | 6 | .. | 37 | 30 | .. | 67 | .. | 27 |
| Cambridge Senior Examination — Girls | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 20 |
| Cambridge Junior Examination — Boys | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 94 | 28 | .. | 132 | 8 | 69 |
| Cambridge Junior Examination — Girls | 1 | 11 | .. | 12 | 11 | 52 | .. | .. | 63 | 8 | 43 |
| Middle School Examination — Boys | 1,056 | 2,536 | 817 | 4,409 | 22,178 | 29,805 | 12,912 | 2,189 | 67,084 | 14,578 | 20,528 |
| Middle School Examination — Girls | 38 | 237 | 12 | 287 | 229 | 1,700 | 74 | 87 | 2,090 | 159 | 1,229 |
| Upper Primary Examination — Boys | 11,875 | 9,911 | 1,027 | 22,813 | 107,657 | 82,458 | 20,122 | 86 | 210,323 | 69,555 | 57,379 |
| Upper Primary Examination — Girls | 871 | 859 | 10 | 1,740 | 3,548 | 6,505 | 21 | 17 | 10,091 | 2,481 | 4,628 |
| Lower Primary Examination — Boys | 12,329 | 32,132 | 2,298 | 46,759 | 92,456 | 259,950 | 19,477 | .. | 371,883 | 59,293 | 180,455 |
| Lower Primary Examination — Girls | 926 | 2,846 | 128 | 3,900 | 7,096 | 28,158 | 289 | .. | 35,543 | 5,081 | 20,001 |
| **Schools for Special Instruction.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper | 31 | 6 | .. | 37 | 1,217 | 67 | .. | 300 | 1,584 | 1,034 | 46 |
| Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower | 386 | 30 | .. | 416 | 5,576 | 199 | 372 | 427 | 6,574 | 4,037 | 317 |
| Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper | 15 | 24 | 1 | 40 | 240 | 216 | 4 | 18 | 478 | 208 | 171 |
| Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower | 17 | 22 | 2 | 41 | 175 | 157 | 17 | 18 | 367 | 140 | 103 |
| Teachers' Examination for students outside Training School. | 28 | 1,217 | .. | 1,245 | 28 | 1,447 | .. | 7 | 1,482 | 6 | 229 |
| Schools of Art Examination | 220 | 311 | 150 | 681 | 5,382 | 5,644 | 2,521 | 477 | (c)17,255 | 3,723 | 3,808 |
| Medical Examination | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | 752 | 592 | .. |
| Examination in Engineering / Examination in Surveying | 24 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 617 | 37 | 24 | .. | (e) 758 | 444 | 33 |
| Industrial School Examination | 8 | 11 | 1 | 20 | 150 | 346 | 231 | 2 | (c) 1,177 | 104 | 311 |
| Commercial School Examination | 6 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 126 | 75 | 76 | 18 | 295 | 64 | 75 |
| Agricultural School Examination | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sanskrit Title Examination | 6 | 745 | 104 | 855 | 23 | 3,873 | 637 | 66 | 4,599 | 26 | 1,723 |
| Madrassa Central Examination | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 433 | 128 | 16 | .. | 577 | 304 | 74 |
| Madrassa Maktab Examination | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools Examination | 85 | 484 | 64 | 633 | 3,901 | 1,421 | 446 | 378 | 6,146 | 1,928 | 949 |

(a) Includes 136 students sent up for the Licentiate in teaching Examination from the
(b) Includes 127 students passed in the Licentiate in teaching Examination from the
(c) Includes 3,231 and 448 students sent up for the Schools of Art and Industrial
(d) Includes 1,628 and 318 students passed the Schools of Art and Industrial
(e) Includes 80 students sent up for the examination in Engineering and Surveying
(f) Includes 79 students passed in the Examination in Engineering and Surveying

NOTE.—In Madras and Bombay students have not, in some cases, been distinguished

TABLE VI—*contd.*

*Provinces of British India during the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| PASSED. | | | RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS. | | | | | | | | NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Institutions. | Private Students. | Total. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | HINDUS. Brahmans. | HINDUS. Non Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING —*contd.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Engineering.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | M.C.E. |
| .. | .. | 20 | .. | 2 | 10 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | B.C.E. |
| .. | .. | 24 | .. | 1 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | L.C.E. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | First L.C.E. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Examination in Art drawing. |
| .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | First Examination in Engineering. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Roorkee College Examinations— |
| .. | .. | 92 | 2 | 2 | 64 | 11 | 2 | .. | 11 | .. | Civil Engineer. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Electrical Engineer. |
| .. | .. | 37 | 18 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Upper Subordinate. |
| .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. | 10 | 42 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Lower Subordinate. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Teaching.* |
| 2 | 25 | (*b*)528 | 34 | 40 | 187 | 160 | 85 | 2 | 1 | 19 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *Agriculture.* |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 27 | .. | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | L.Ag. |
| .. | .. | 17 | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Second L. Ag. |
| .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | First L.Ag. |
| .. | .. | 52 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 37 | .. | .. | 10 | *Veterinary.* |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | *Commercial.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION. |
| 3,595 | 493 | 12,689 | 38 | 249 | 4,775 | 5,208 | 1,719 | 222 | 223 | 255 | Boys } Matriculation Examination. |
| 22 | 20 | 189 | 21 | 70 | 29 | 23 | .. | .. | 30 | 16 | Girls } |
| 365 | 15 | 6,652 | 40 | 514 | 3,786 | 1,903 | 386 | 1 | 15 | 7 | Boys } School Final. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Girls } |
| 4 | .. | 131 | 127 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Boys } High School Examination for Eu- |
| 1 | .. | 63 | 61 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Girls } ropeans. |
| 1 | .. | 299 | .. | .. | 156 | 108 | 31 | 2 | 2 | .. | Boys } High School Scholarship Examination. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Girls } |
| .. | .. | 46 | 43 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Boys } Elementary Certificate Examination. |
| .. | .. | 51 | 49 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Girls } |
| 269 | 330 | 3,500 | .. | 39 | 1,373 | 1,549 | 478 | 24 | 4 | 33 | Public Service Certificate Examination. |
| .. | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Boys Cambridge Preliminary Examination. |
| 24 | .. | 51 | 43 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | Boys } Cambridge Senior Examination. |
| .. | .. | 20 | 19 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Girls } |
| 24 | .. | 101 | 98 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | Boys } Cambridge Junior Examination. |
| .. | .. | 51 | 46 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Girls } |
| 9,934 | 911 | 45,951 | 523 | 1,634 | 8,603 | 19,542 | 7,661 | 7,531 | 124 | 333 | Boys } Middle School Examination. |
| 53 | 31 | 1,472 | 430 | 415 | 56 | 212 | 38 | 249 | 16 | 56 | Girls } |
| 15,654 | 76 | 142,664 | 412 | 4,346 | 24,000 | 68,276 | 22,476 | 20,458 | 415 | 2,281 | Boys } Upper Primary Examination. |
| 16 | 7 | 7,132 | 366 | 995 | 997 | 2,039 | 314 | 1,868 | 458 | 95 | Girls } |
| 15,048 | .. | 254,796 | 446 | 9,721 | 20,941 | 91,503 | 38,238 | 90,568 | 901 | 2,478 | Boys } Lower Primary Examination. |
| 214 | .. | 25,296 | 716 | 1,780 | 2,180 | 5,956 | 1,170 | 12,320 | 1,038 | 136 | Girls } |
| | | | | | | | | | | | SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. |
| .. | 133 | 1,213 | 20 | 52 | 605 | 347 | 133 | 45 | .. | 11 | Upper } Training School Examination fo |
| 11 | 160 | 4,525 | 4 | 301 | 2,066 | 1,305 | 639 | 131 | .. | 79 | Lower } Masters. |
| 4 | 13 | 396 | 22 | 160 | 81 | 91 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 10 | Upper } Training School Examination for Mi |
| 10 | 4 | 257 | 9 | 98 | 53 | 41 | 18 | 30 | 1 | 7 | Lower } tresses. |
| .. | 3 | 238 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 225 | .. | 5 | Teachers' Examination for students outsi Training School. |
| 1,815 | 340 | (*d*) 11,314 | 467 | 728 | 3,960 | 4,494 | 942 | 135 | 503 | 85 | Schools of Art Examination. |
| .. | .. | 592 | 3 | 34 | 214 | 268 | 52 | .. | 7 | 14 | Medical Examination. |
| 15 | .. | (*f*)571 | 7 | 7 | 92 | 312 | 49 | 13 | .. | 12 | Examination in Engineering. / Examination in Surveying. |
| 231 | 1 | (*d*)965 | 30 | 212 | 70 | 434 | 203 | .. | .. | 16 | Industrial School Examination. |
| 40 | 7 | 186 | 17 | 10 | 56 | 83 | 18 | .. | 1 | 1 | Commercial School Examination. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agricultural School Examination. |
| 299 | 27 | 2,075 | .. | .. | 1,872 | 203 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Sanskrit Title Examination. |
| 7 | .. | 385 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 385 | .. | .. | .. | Madrassa Central Examination. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Madrassa Maktab Examination. |
| 185 | 184 | 3,246 | 143 | 80 | 357 | 1,677 | 758 | 111 | 104 | 16 | Other Schools Examination. |

different institutions in Madras, details of whom are not available.
different intitutions in Madras, the race and creed of whom is not available.
Schools Examinations respectively from the different institutions in Madras, details of whom are not available.
Schools Examinations respectively from the different institutions in Madras, details of whom are not available.
from the different institutions in Madras, details of whom are not available.
from the different institutions in Madras, the race and creed of whom is not available.
between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. They have hence been shown under Brahmans

*Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure*

| Objects of Expenditure. | Number of Institutions. | EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Provincial Grants. | Local Fund. | Municipal Grants. |
| **University Education.** | | | | | R | R | R |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | | |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oriental | 1 | 26 | 26 | 22 | .. | 6,282 | .. |
| *Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | | |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 26 | 26 | 22 | .. | 6,282 | .. |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 21 | 8,214 | 8,154 | 7,406 | 3,814 | 10,583 | 4,295 |
| Middle Schools { English | 170 | 28,034 | 27,167 | 23,490 | 6,065 | 84,872 | 18,721 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 844 | 115,782 | 111,894 | 90,774 | .. | 7,67,319 | 31,781 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 4 | 372 | 313 | 244 | 63 | 5,710 | 450 |
| TOTAL | 1,048 | 152,402 | 147,548 | 121,914 | 9,942 | 8,68,484 | 55,247 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 30,435 | 1,762,773 | 1,683,278 | 1,423,168 | 22,47,550 | 61,06,701 | 83,095 |
| For Girls | 1,813 | 77,067 | 72,884 | 55,444 | 75,649 | 4,03,377 | 14,627 |
| TOTAL | 32,248 | 1,839,840 | 1,756,162 | 1,378,612 | 23,23,199 | 65,10,078 | 97,722 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 249 | 2,237 | 2,197 | 2,124 | 7,500 | 2,09,848 | 525 |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | .. | 36 | .. |
| Schools of Art | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial Schools | 31 | 1,412 | 1,322 | 1,022 | 11,504 | 63,000 | 1,373 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 2 | 194 | 164 | 140 | 527 | 281 | .. |
| TOTAL | 283 | 3,849 | 3,688 | 3,290 | 19,531 | 2,73,165 | 1,898 |
| Buildings | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,496 | 26,50,419 | 86,187 |
| Furniture and apparatus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43,713 | 2,58,742 | 2,452 |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96,109 | 29,09,161 | 88,639 |
| University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Medical Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Other Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Secondary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Primary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Other Special Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| GRAND TOTAL | 33,580 | 1,996,117 | 1,907,424 | 1,503,838 | 24,48,881 | 1,05,67,170 | 2,43,506 |

TABLE VII.

*on Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1913-14.*

| BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BY LOCAL BOARDS. | | | | IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY | | | Total Local Boards' expenditure on Public Instruction. | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. |
| Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Government. | Municipal Boards. | Private persons or Associations. | | |
| R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,050 | 18,050 | English. |
| .. | .. | .. | 6,282 | .. | .. | 96 | 6,378 | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | | | *Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,276 | .. | .. | 4,276 | Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Medicines. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,691 | .. | .. | 1,691 | Engineering. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| .. | .. | .. | 6,282 | 5,967 | .. | 18,146 | 30,395 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| 1,64,354 | .. | 762 | 1,83,808 | 2,957 | 1,954 | 15,259 | 30,753 | For Boys— |
| 2,85,473 | 8,901 | 2,067 | 4,06,099 | 13 | 12,572 | 1,96,763 | 2,94,220 | High Schools. |
| 2,03,088 | 6,021 | 1,415 | 10,09,624 | 609 | 5,767 | 2,02,102 | 9,75,797 | English / Vernacular } Middle Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | For Girls— |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 783 | 783 | High Schools. |
| .. | .. | 7 | 6,230 | .. | .. | 20,712 | 26,422 | English / Vernacular } Middle Schools. |
| 6,52,915 | 14,922 | 4,251 | 16,05,761 | 3,579 | 20,293 | 4,35,619 | 13,27,975 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 7,37,193 | 32,751 | 23,886 | 92,31,176 | 430 | 59,569 | 20,80,043 | 82,46,743 | For Boys. |
| 242 | 2,048 | 291 | 4,96,234 | 657 | 11,018 | 3,36,342 | 7,51,394 | For Girls. |
| 7,37,435 | 34,799 | 24,177 | 97,27,410 | 1,087 | 70,587 | 24,16,385 | 89,98,137 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| 26 | .. | 2 | 2,17,901 | 56,652 | .. | 594 | 2,67,094 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| .. | .. | .. | 36 | 8,378 | .. | 72 | 8,486 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Schools of Art. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,564 | .. | 400 | 3,964 | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 950 | 950 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 4,995 | 263 | 13,992 | 95,127 | 4,493 | 1,800 | 16,914 | 86,207 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 792 | .. | .. | 792 | Agricultural Schools. |
| 215 | 5 | .. | 1,048 | 60 | 16 | 1,48,318 | 1,48,675 | Other Schools. |
| 5,236 | 288 | 13,994 | 3,14,112 | 73,939 | 1,816 | 1,67,248 | 5,16,168 | TOTAL. |
| 127 | 35,731 | 6,950 | 28,31,910 | 66 | .. | 1,98,219 | 28,48,704 | Buildings. |
| 1,186 | 6,496 | 636 | 3,13,225 | 370 | .. | 47,756 | 3,06,868 | Furniture and apparatus. |
| 1,313 | 42,227 | 7,586 | 31,45,135 | 436 | .. | 2,45,975 | 31,55,572 | TOTAL. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | University. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,84,624 | Inspection. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,979 | Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,986 | Medical Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,097 | Other Professional Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,70,524 | Secondary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58,424 | Primary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,202 | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,082 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,935 | Other Special Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,98,436 | Miscellaneous. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,62,289 | TOTAL. |
| 13,96,899 | 92,236 | 50,008 | 1,47,98,700 | 85,008 | 92,696 | 32,83,373 | 1,47,90,536 | GRAND TOTAL. |

*Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on*

| Objects of Expenditure. | EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Institutions | Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Provincial Grants. | Municipal rates. | Local Boards' Grants. | Fees. |
| | | | | | R | R | R | R |
| **University Education.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges.* | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4 | 485 | 506 | 456 | 2,657 | 4 | .. | 42,283 |
| Oriental | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.* | | | | | | | | |
| Law | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 706 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 5 | 493 | 515 | 462 | 2,657 | 4 | .. | 42,989 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 35 | 12,699 | 12,584 | 11,253 | 59,715 | 41,557 | 1,954 | 2,56,461 |
| Middle Schools { English | 134 | 19,630 | 18,238 | 16,687 | 34,330 | 1,57,062 | 12,572 | 1,88,717 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 35 | 6,508 | 6,238 | 5,331 | .. | 41,463 | 5,767 | 7,273 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools { English | 2 | 132 | 123 | 80 | 1,033 | 4,541 | .. | 88 |
| Middle Schools { Vernacular | 10 | 1,545 | 1,492 | 1,175 | 230 | 20,356 | .. | 244 |
| Total | 216 | 40,514 | 38,625 | 34,526 | 95,308 | 2,64,979 | 20,293 | 4,52,783 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys | 1,778 | 203,970 | 194,611 | 154,353 | 3,83,102 | 11,67,994 | 59,569 | 1,51,055 |
| For Girls | 547 | 44,526 | 41,846 | 28,785 | 95,530 | 3,15,370 | 11,018 | 5,091 |
| Total | 2,325 | 248,496 | 236,457 | 183,138 | 4,78,632 | 14,83,364 | 70,587 | 1,56,146 |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Schools for Special Instruction.* | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for Masters | 2 | 12 | 11 | 10 | .. | 1,609 | .. | .. |
| Training Schools for Mistresses | 2 | 25 | 28 | 24 | 1,541 | 1,283 | .. | .. |
| Schools of Art | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 9 | 942 | 851 | 720 | 5,798 | 23,531 | 1,800 | 659 |
| Commercial Schools | 1 | 101 | 103 | 85 | 849 | 840 | .. | 979 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 6 | 170 | 166 | 113 | 3,314 | 2,692 | 16 | .. |
| Total | 20 | 1,250 | 1,159 | 952 | 11,502 | 29,955 | 1,816 | 1,638 |
| Buildings | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61,591 | 4,56,226 | .. | 80 |
| Furniture and apparatus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,928 | 32,511 | .. | 80 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90,519 | 4,88,737 | .. | 160 |
| University | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Medical Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Other Professional Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Secondary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Primary Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Technical and Industrial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarships held in: Other Special Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,566 | 290,753 | 276,756 | 219,078 | 6,78,618 | 22,67,039 | 92,696 | 6,53,716 |

TABLE VII—*contd.*

*Public Instruction in British India for the official year 1913-14*—contd.

| BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS. | | | IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY | | | | | |
| Subscriptions. | Endowments and all other sources. | Total. | Government. | Local Boards. | Private persons or Associations. | Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction. | Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. |
| ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |
| | | | | | | | | *Arts Colleges.* |
| .. | 2,011 | 46,055 | 6,000 | .. | 25,223 | 31,227 | 49,277 | English. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 410 | 410 | 6,788 | Oriental. |
| | | | | | | | | *Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.* |
| .. | .. | 706 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law. |
| .. | .. | .. | 2,507 | .. | .. | 2,507 | 6,783 | Medicine. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Engineering. |
| .. | .. | .. | 138 | .. | .. | 138 | 1,829 | Teaching. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture. |
| .. | 2,011 | 47,661 | 8,645 | .. | 25,633 | 34,282 | 64,677 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Secondary Schools.* |
| | | | | | | | | For Boys— |
| .. | 2,297 | 3,61,984 | 32,951 | 4,295 | 1,63,553 | 2,42,356 | 2,73,109 | High Schools. |
| 1,441 | 3,020 | 3,97,142 | 3,381 | 18,721 | 1,42,177 | 3,21,341 | 6,15,561 | English } Middle Schools. |
| .. | 26 | 54,529 | .. | 31,781 | 77,395 | 1,50,639 | 11,26,436 | Vernacular } |
| | | | | | | | | For Girls— |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,853 | 19,853 | 19,853 | High Schools. |
| .. | .. | 5,662 | .. | .. | 25,302 | 29,843 | 30,626 | English } Middle Schools. |
| .. | 54 | 20,884 | 72 | 450 | 34,283 | 55,161 | 81,583 | Vernacular } |
| 1,441 | 5,397 | 8,40,201 | 36,404 | 55,247 | 4,62,563 | 8,19,193 | 21,47,168 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Primary Schools.* |
| 794 | 5,093 | 17,67,607 | 96 | 83,095 | 3,28,809 | 15,79,958 | 98,26,701 | For Boys. |
| 220 | 1,894 | 4,29,123 | 518 | 14,627 | 1,25,736 | 4,56,251 | 12,07,645 | For Girls. |
| 1,014 | 6,987 | 21,96,730 | 614 | 97,722 | 4,54,545 | 20,36,209 | 1,10,34,346 | TOTAL. |
| | | | | | | | | SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. |
| | | | | | | | | *Schools for Special Instruction.* |
| .. | .. | 1,609 | 5,824 | 525 | 34 | 7,992 | 2,75,086 | Training Schools for Masters. |
| .. | .. | 2,824 | 3,849 | .. | 348 | 5,480 | 13,966 | Training Schools for Mistresses. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | 350 | 350 | Schools of Art. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Law Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,700 | 2,700 | 6,664 | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | 150 | 1,100 | Engineering and Surveying Schools. |
| 55 | 5,984 | 37,827 | .. | 1,373 | 33,158 | 58,062 | 1,44,269 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | .. | 2,668 | .. | .. | .. | 840 | 840 | Commercial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 792 | Agricultural Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,348 | .. | .. | 1,348 | 1,348 | Reformatory Schools |
| .. | .. | 6,022 | 2,800 | .. | 35,329 | 40,821 | 1,89,496 | Other Schools. |
| 55 | 5,984 | 50,950 | 13,821 | 1,898 | 72,069 | 1,17,743 | 6,33,911 | TOTAL. |
| 12,563 | 3,133 | 5,33,593 | .. | 86,187 | 35,064 | 5,77,477 | 34,26,181 | Buildings. |
| .. | 888 | 62,407 | .. | 2,452 | 9,343 | 44,306 | 3,51,174 | Furniture and apparatus. |
| 12,563 | 4,021 | 5,96,000 | .. | 88,639 | 44,407 | 6,21,783 | 37,77,355 | TOTAL. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | University. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,027 | 1,97,651 | Inspections. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,347 | 12,326 | Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 332 | 2,318 | Medical Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 452 | 6,549 | Other Professional Colleges. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,457 | 1,89,981 | Secondary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,675 | 66,099 | Primary Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 563 | 7,765 | Medical Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,352 | 24,434 | Technical and Industrial Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,554 | 8,489 | Other Special Schools. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85,567 | 3,84,003 | Miscellaneous. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,37,326 | 8,99,615 | TOTAL. |
| 15,073 | 24,400 | 37,31,542 | 59,484 | 2,43,506 | 10,59,217 | 37,66,536 | 1,85,57,072 | GRAND TOTAL. |

135369

*Attendance and expenditure in hostels*

| | Number of | | Number of boarders who are students | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hostels or Boarding Houses. | Boarders. | Arts Colleges. | Colleges for Professional Training. | Secondary Schools. | Primary Schools. |
| MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 589 | 21,690 | 2,742 | 1,535 | 8,938 | 660 |
| Girls | 40 | 1,532 | 31 | 103 | 885 | 134 |
| MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 727 | 15,977 | 99 | 17 | 13,797 | 1,171 |
| Girls | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 432 | 22,533 | 1,125 | 95 | 14,293 | 5,750 |
| Girls | 228 | 13,034 | 36 | 74 | 8,384 | 4,031 |
| MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 67 | 1,103 | 134 | .. | 653 | 244 |
| Girls | 1 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| UNAIDED— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 1,069 | 40,824 | 6,114 | 291 | 23,707 | 7,494 |
| Girls | 226 | 12,876 | 90 | 10 | 4,883 | 6,892 |
| TOTAL— | | | | | | |
| Boys | 2,884 | 102,127 | 10,214 | 1,938 | 61,388 | 15,319 |
| Girls | 495 | 27,480 | 157 | 187 | 14,152 | 11,060 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,879 | 129,607 | 10,371 | 2,125 | 75,540 | 26,379 |

TABLE VIII.

*or boarding houses for the official year 1913-14.*

| OF | EXPENDITURE FROM | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special Schools. | Provincial Revenues. | Local or Municipal Funds. | Subscriptions and Endowments. | Fees. | Native States Revenues. | Total expenditure. | — |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT— |
| 7,815 | 3,23,148 | 1,222 | 1,19,763 | 7,14,306 | 131 | 11,58,570 | Boys. |
| 379 | 98,372 | .. | 53,260 | 40,919 | 100 | 1,92,651 | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | MANAGED BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS— |
| 893 | 1,054 | 94,532 | 3,784 | 62,807 | .. | 1,62,177 | Boys. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | AIDED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS— |
| 1,270 | 2,70,383 | 31,551 | 4,90,959 | 7,71,474 | 2,734 | 15,67,101 | Boys. |
| 509 | 2,66,843 | 10,065 | 4,10,381 | 6,76,747 | .. | 13,64,036 | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES— |
| 72 | .. | .. | 5 | 25,638 | 18,459 | 44,102 | Boys. |
| 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 144 | 144 | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | UNAIDED— |
| 3,218 | 1,025 | 224 | 7,55,025 | 10,87,097 | .. | 18,43,371 | Boys. |
| 1,001 | .. | .. | 4,63,861 | 2,05,237 | .. | 6,69,098 | Girls. |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL— |
| 13,268 | 5,95,610 | 1,27,529 | 13,69,536 | 26,61,322 | 21,324 | 47,75,321 | Boys. |
| 1,924 | 3,65,215 | 10,065 | 9,27,502 | 9,22,903 | 244 | 22,25,929 | Girls. |
| 15,192 | 9,60,825 | 1,37,594 | 22,97,038 | 35,84,225 | 21,568 | 70,01,250 | GRAND TOTAL. |

*Number and qualification of teachers in the several*

| | | | (a) In Primary Schools. | | | | | | (b) In Middle Schools. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government. | Board. | Municipal. | Native States. | Aided. | Unaided. | Government. | Board. | Municipal. | Native States. | Aided. | Unaided. |
| In Schools for Indians. | Teachers of vernacular. | Trained | 684 | 13,549 | 746 | 42 | 8,446 | 547 | 416 | 3,745 | 312 | 8 | 3,029 | 903 |
| | | Untrained | 978 | 19,833 | 1,647 | 495 | 59,990 | 11,511 | 170 | 1,384 | 254 | 20 | 5,725 | 1,508 |
| | | Total | 1,662 | 33,382 | 2,393 | 537 | 68,436 | 12,058 | 586 | 5,129 | 566 | 28 | 8,754 | 2,411 |
| | Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. | Trained | 1,106 | 11,925 | 3,012 | 6 | 8,549 | 572 | 284 | 335 | 189 | .. | 1,303 | 78 |
| | | Untrained | 375 | 14,596 | 3,228 | 6 | 23,762 | 4,763 | 343 | 520 | 492 | 44 | 4,170 | 1,797 |
| | | Total | 1,481 | 26,521 | 6,240 | 12 | 32,311 | 5,335 | 627 | 855 | 681 | 44 | 5,473 | 1,875 |
| | | Possessing a degree | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 50 | 41 | 55 | .. | 233 | 73 |
| | | Possessing no degree | 1,469 | 26,521 | 6,240 | 12 | 32,294 | 5,335 | 577 | 814 | 626 | 44 | 5,240 | 1,802 |
| | | Total | 1,481 | 26,521 | 6,240 | 12 | 32,311 | 5,335 | 627 | 855 | 681 | 44 | 5,473 | 1,875 |
| In Schools for Europeans. | | Trained | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 164 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 401 | 8 |
| | | Untrained | .. | .. | .. | .. | 225 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 351 | 5 |
| | | Total | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 389 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 752 | 13 |
| | | Possessing a degree | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. |
| | | Possessing no degree | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 386 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 712 | 13 |
| | | Total | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 389 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 752 | 13 |
| Grand Total of all Teachers | | | 3,147 | 59,903 | 8,433 | 549 | 101,136 | 17,400 | 1,222 | 5,984 | 1,247 | 72 | 14,979 | 4,299 |

TABLE IX.

*provinces of British India for 1913-14.*

| (c) In High Schools. | | | | | | (d) In Colleges. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government. | Board. | Municipal. | Native States. | Aided. | Unaided. | Government. | Board. | Municipal. | Native States. | Aided. | Unaided. | Total. | — | |
| 372 | 24 | 31 | .. | 802 | 351 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 34,008 | Trained. | Teachers of vernacular. — In Schools for Indians. |
| 211 | 19 | 25 | .. | 847 | 820 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105,433 | Untrained. | |
| 583 | 43 | 56 | .. | 1,649 | 1,171 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 139,446 | Total. | |
| 1,177 | 181 | 219 | .. | 2,829 | 178 | 110 | 2 | 16 | .. | 241 | 16 | 32,328 | Trained. | Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages. — In Schools for Indians. |
| 1,950 | 113 | 289 | 12 | 6,427 | 4,369 | 338 | 1 | 12 | .. | 666 | 286 | 68,559 | Untrained. | |
| 3,127 | 294 | 508 | 12 | 9,256 | 4,547 | 448 | 3 | 28 | .. | 907 | 302 | 100,887 | Total. | |
| 1,052 | 61 | 141 | 6 | 2,470 | 1,115 | 409 | 2 | 21 | .. | 730 | 274 | 6,762 | Possessing a degree. | |
| 2,075 | 233 | 367 | 6 | 6,786 | 3,432 | 39 | 1 | 7 | .. | 177 | 28 | 94,125 | Possessing no degree. | |
| 3,127 | 294 | 508 | 12 | 9,256 | 4,547 | 44 | 3 | 28 | .. | 907 | 302 | 100,887 | Total. | |
| 50 | .. | .. | .. | 483 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 1,158 | Trained. | .. — In Schools for Europeans. |
| 32 | .. | .. | .. | 396 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1,053 | Untrained. | |
| 82 | .. | .. | .. | 879 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | 2,211 | Total. | |
| 9 | .. | .. | .. | 139 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 208 | Possessing a degree. | |
| 73 | .. | .. | .. | 740 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2,003 | Possessing no degree. | |
| 82 | .. | .. | .. | 879 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | 2,211 | Total. | |
| 3,792 | 337 | 564 | 12 | 11,784 | 5,781 | 449 | 3 | 28 | .. | 913 | 310 | 242,544 | Grand Total of all Teachers. | |

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

## COLLEGES.

St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.
Islamia College, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province.
Law College, Allahabad, United Provinces.
Vista of Cotton College Hindu Hostels, Gauhati, Assam.
New Moslem Hostel, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam.
St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College Hostel, Calcutta.
St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Northcote High School, Sholapur, Bombay Presidency.
New Collegiate (High) School, Reid Christian College, Lucknow, United Provinces.
Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Kyaiklat, Burma.
Shikarpur Academy, Bombay Presidency.
Govardhan Das Sundar Das High School, Jalgaon, East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.
E. W. M. Boys' High School, Mandalay, Burma.
All Saints' S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Shwebo, Burma.
Hostel of the Sardars' High School, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.
Madhava Lal Ranchhod Lal Hostel, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
Government High School Hostel, Letpadan, Burma.
Hostel of A. B. M. Sgaw Karen High School, Bassein, Burma.
Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Yandoon, Burma.
Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Drug, Central Provinces.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Government Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Pegu, Burma.
Corporation Elementary School, Thousand Lights, Madras.
Local Board Primary School, Amnapur, Bombay Presidency.
Local Board School, Prakasha, West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.
Dagarpara Upper Primary School, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa.
Government Primary School, Sonwarpet, Coorg.
Municipal Elementary School for Hindus, Blackpully, Bangalore, Mysore.
Municipal Elementary School for Panchamas, Ookadpalyam, Bangalore, Mysore.
Sarat Kali Mohan Practising School, Silchar, Assam.
Temporary Girls' School at Delhi.

## TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

S. P. G. Training School, Nandyal, Madras Presidency.
Class Rooms, Training College for Men, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.
Normal School, Lyallpur, Punjab.
Normal School for Men, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
Patna *Mianji*-training School, Bihar and Orissa.
Hostel attached to the Patna *Mianji*-training School, Bihar and Orissa.
Jagatsinghpur *Guru*-training School, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa.

## SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Government School of Commerce, Calicut, Madras Presidency.
Dacca School of Engineering Hostel, Bengal.
New Workshops, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
New Workshop, Ranchi Industrial School, Bihar and Orissa.

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Boys' Orphanage, Lahore.
A. B. M. European School, Rangoon.
St. John's Church of England School, Toungoo, Burma.
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore, Bengal.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

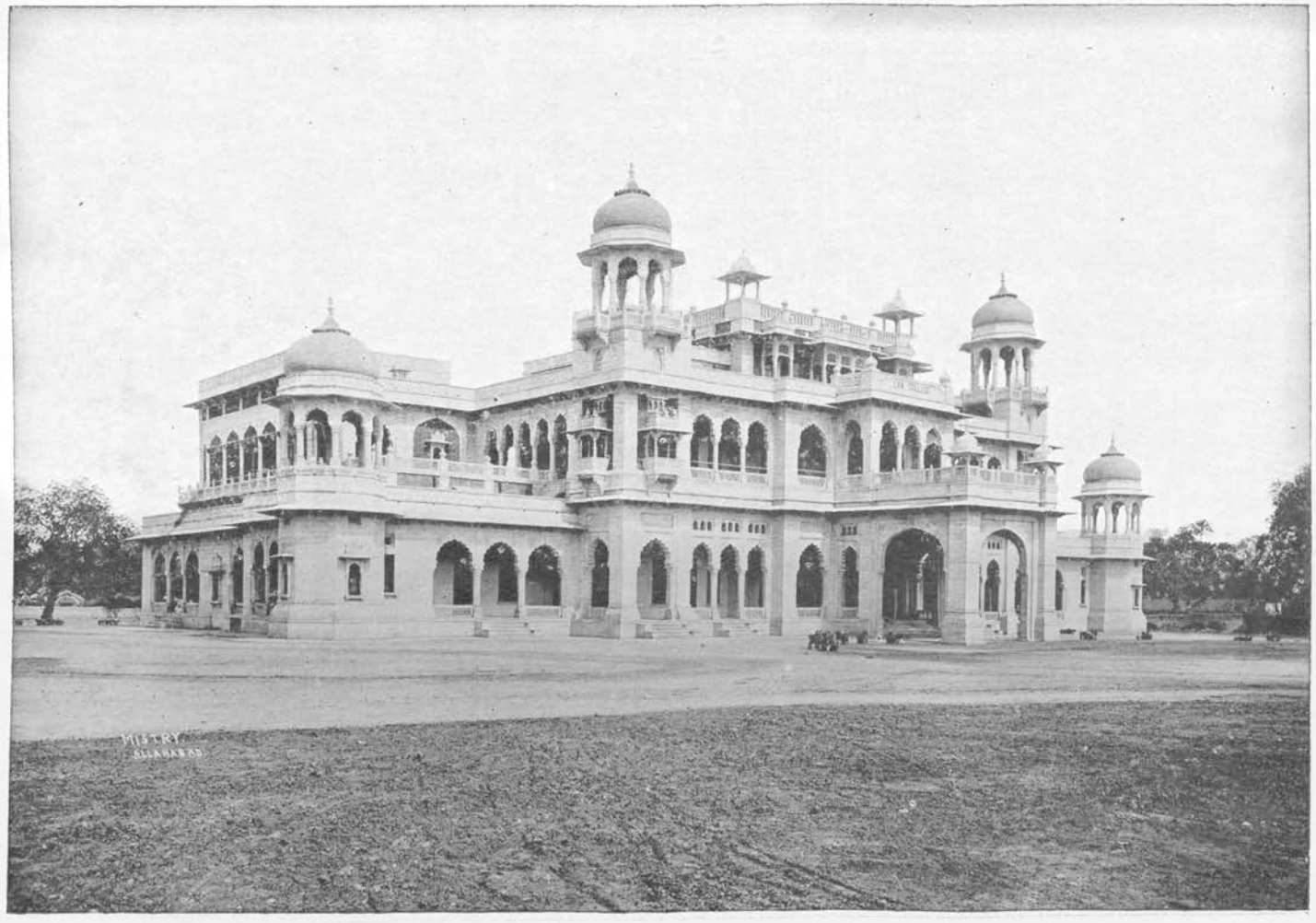


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

LAW COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL MISSION COLLEGE, HOSTEL.

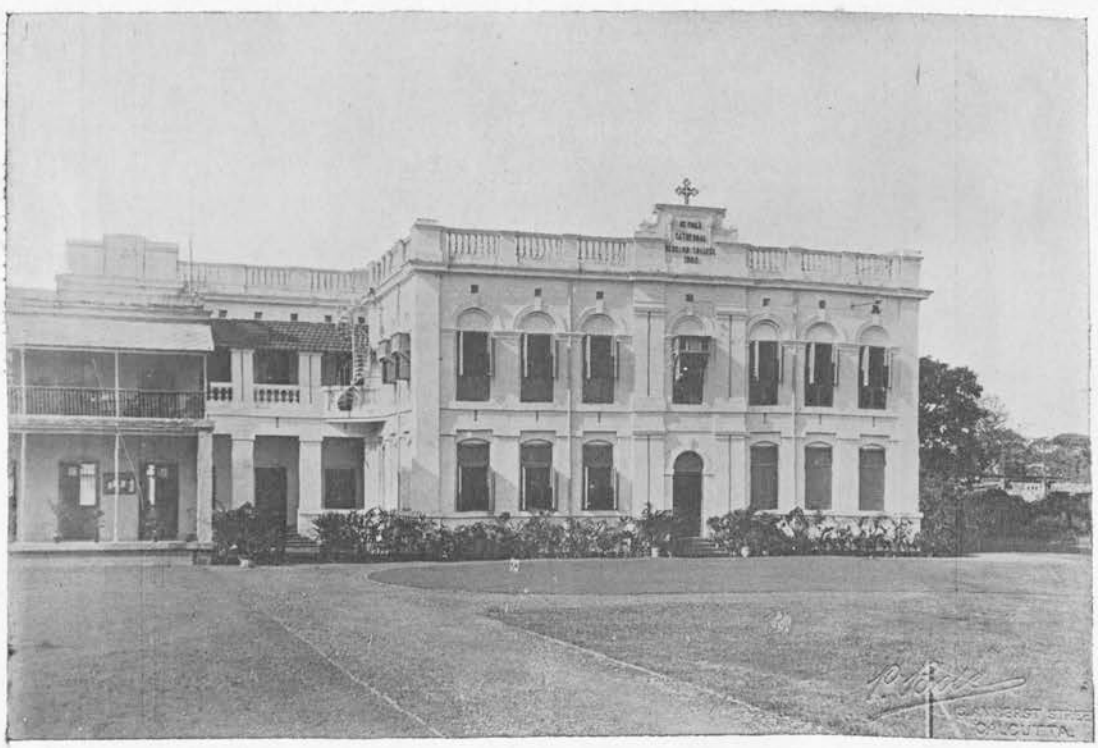


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL MISSION COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

NORTHCOTE HIGH SCHOOL, SHOLAPUR.

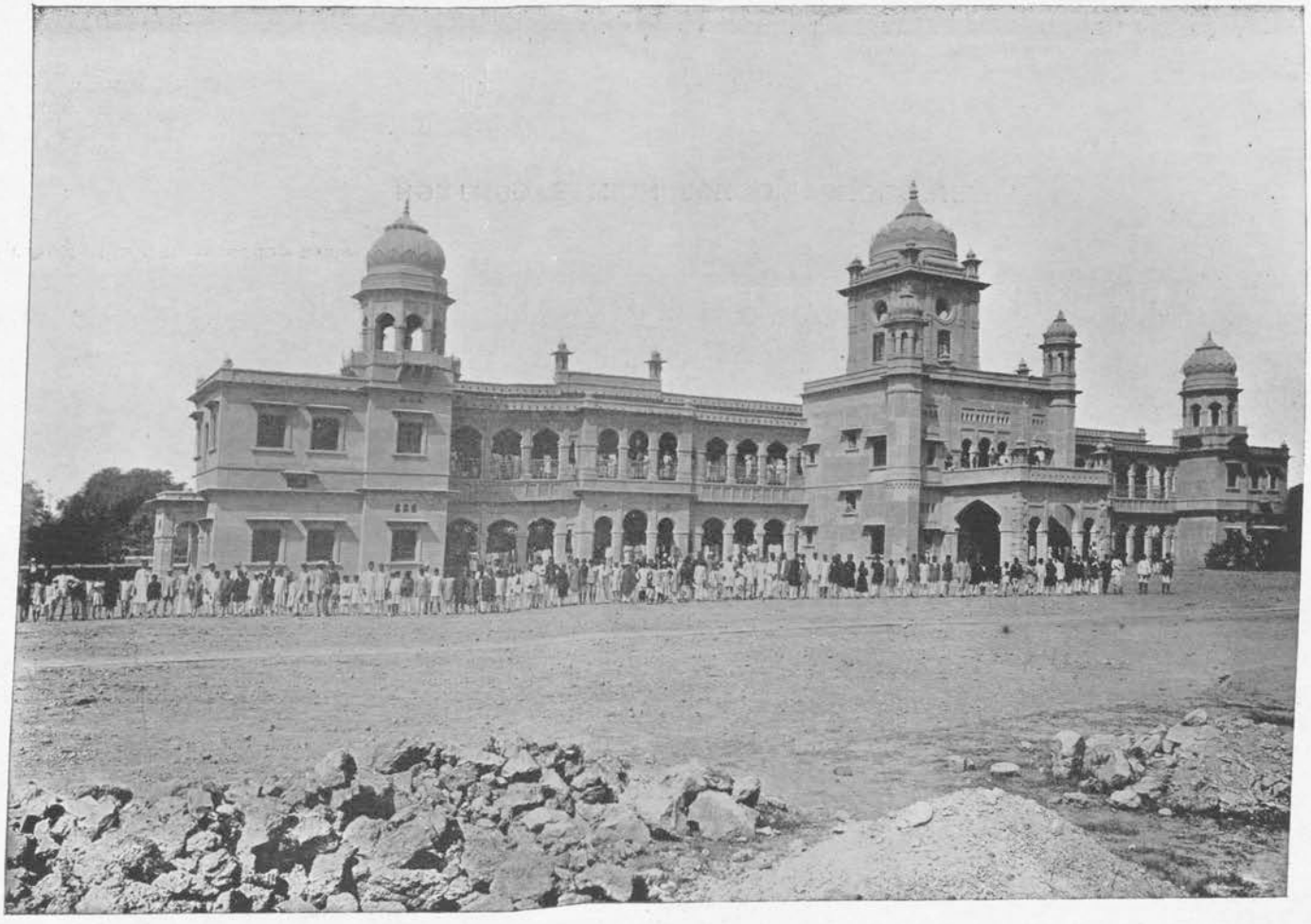


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

NEW COLLEGIATE (HIGH) SCHOOL, REID CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

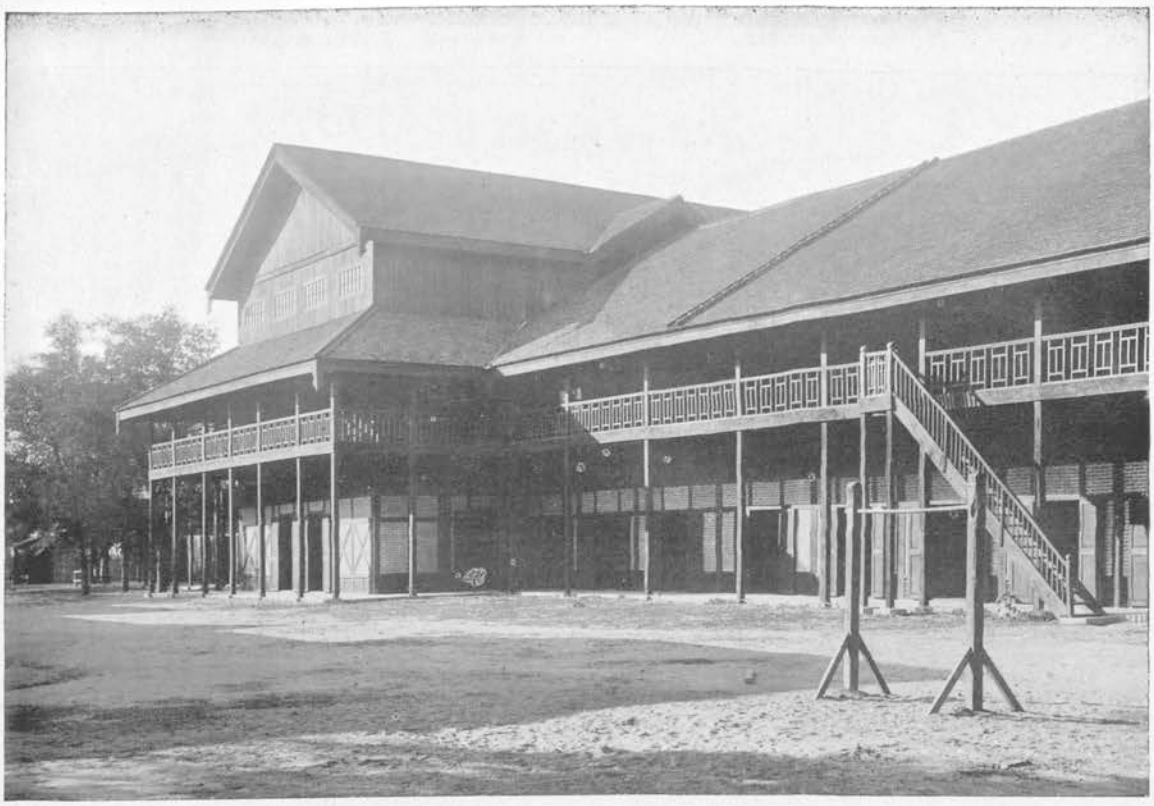
Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, KYAIKLAT.

SHIKARPUR ACADEMY.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

GOVARDHAN DAS SUNDAR DAS HIGH SCHOOL, JALGAON, EAST KHANDESH.



E.W.M. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MANDALAY.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee

ALL SAINTS' S. P. G. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, SHWEBO.

HOSTEL OF THE SARDARS' HIGH SCHOOL, BELGAUM.

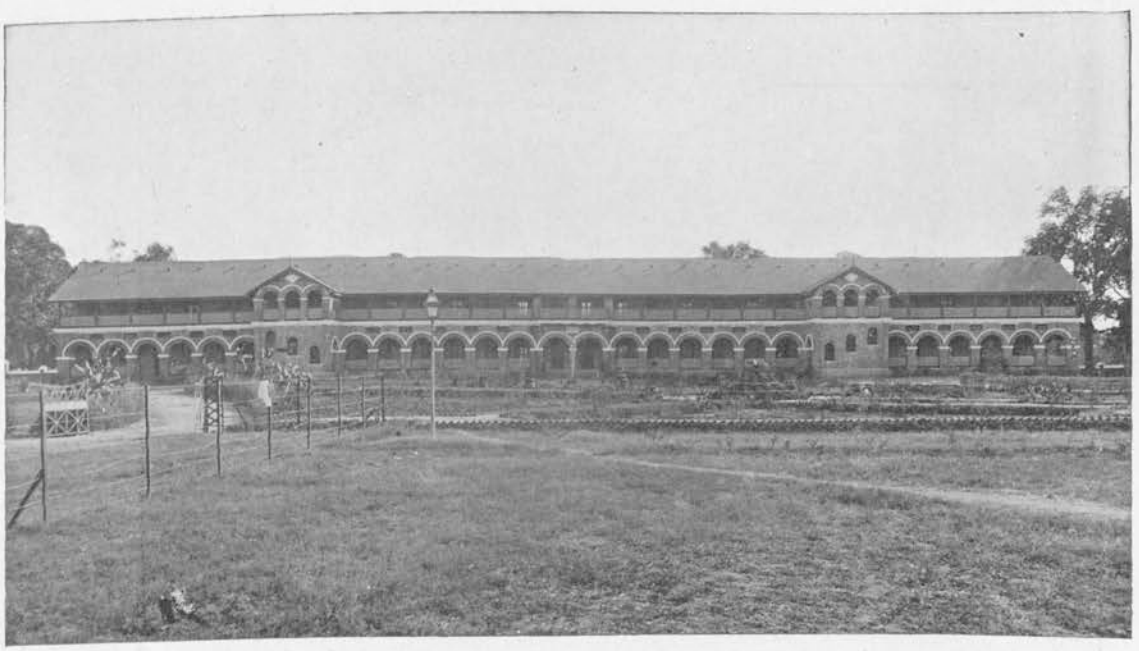
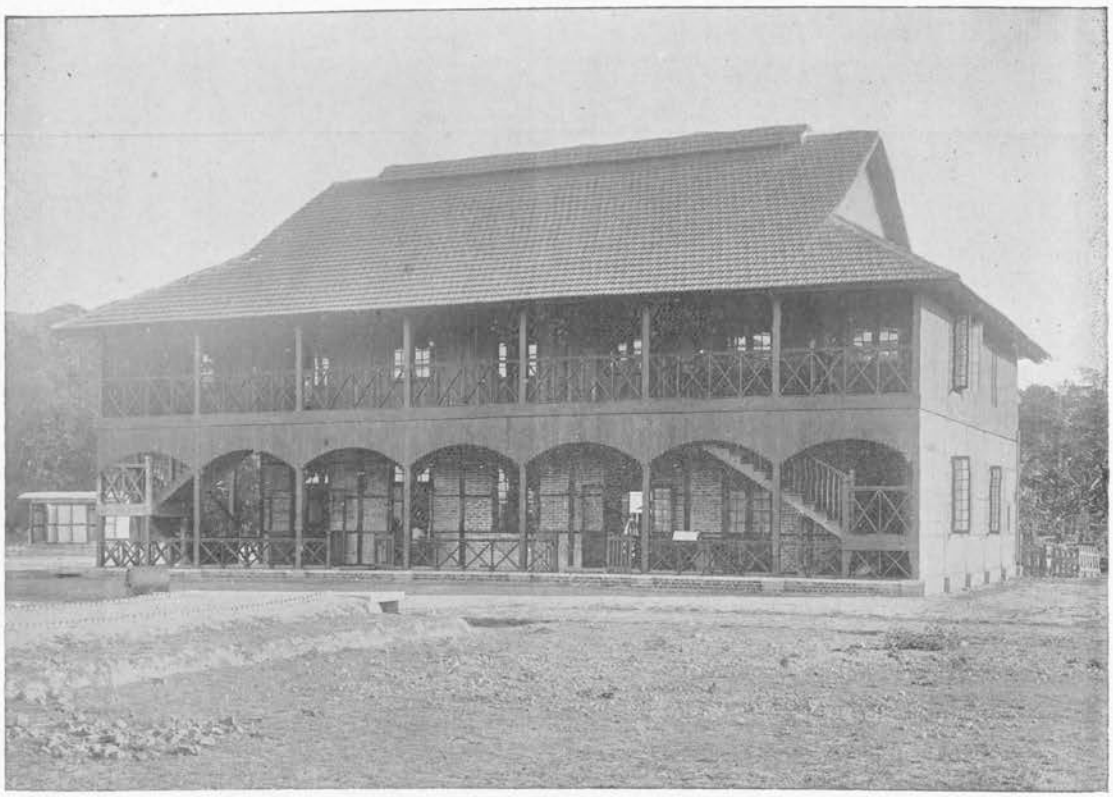


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

MAHDHAVA LAL RANCHHOD LAL HOSTEL, AHMEDABAD.



GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL HOSTEL, LETPADAN.

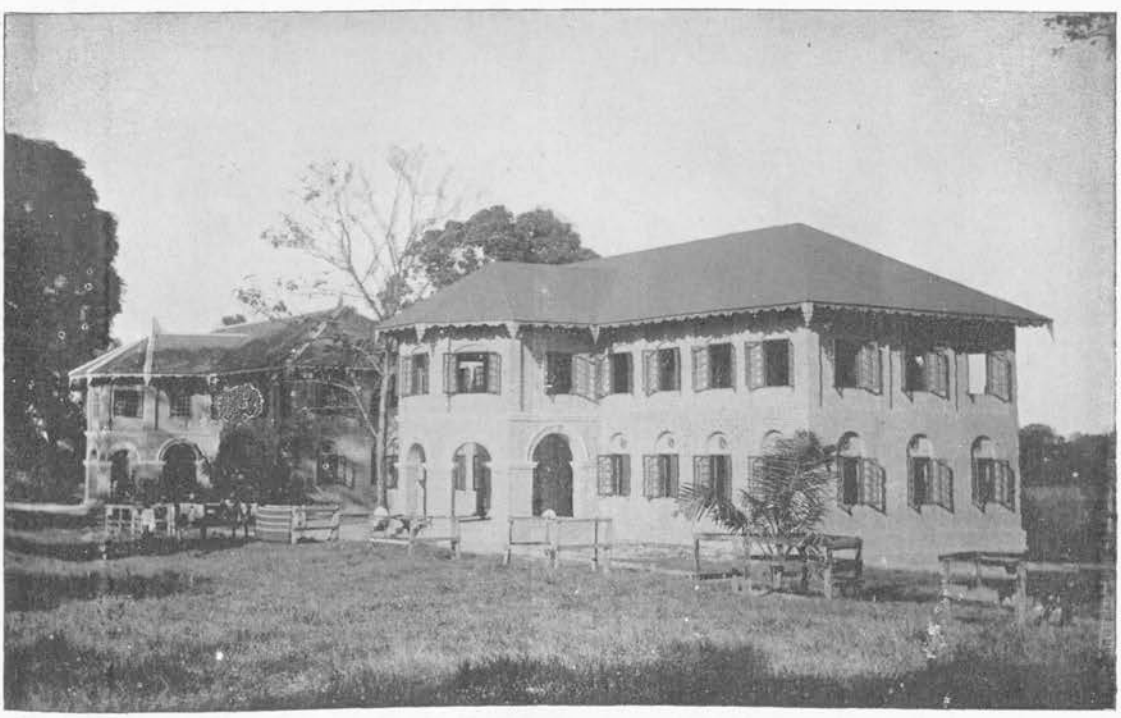


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

HOSTEL OF A. B. M. SGAW KAREN HIGH SCHOOL, BASSEIN.

GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOL, YANDOON.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOL, DRUG

GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR PRIMARY SCHOOL, PEGU.

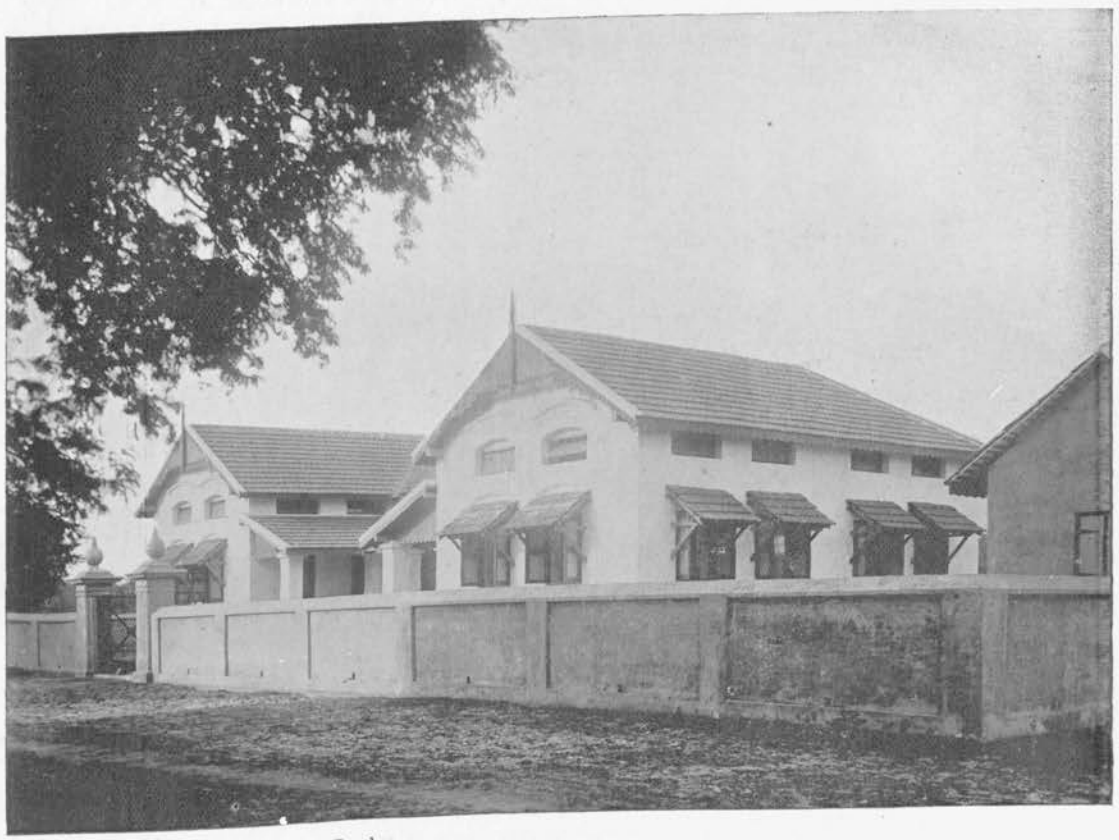
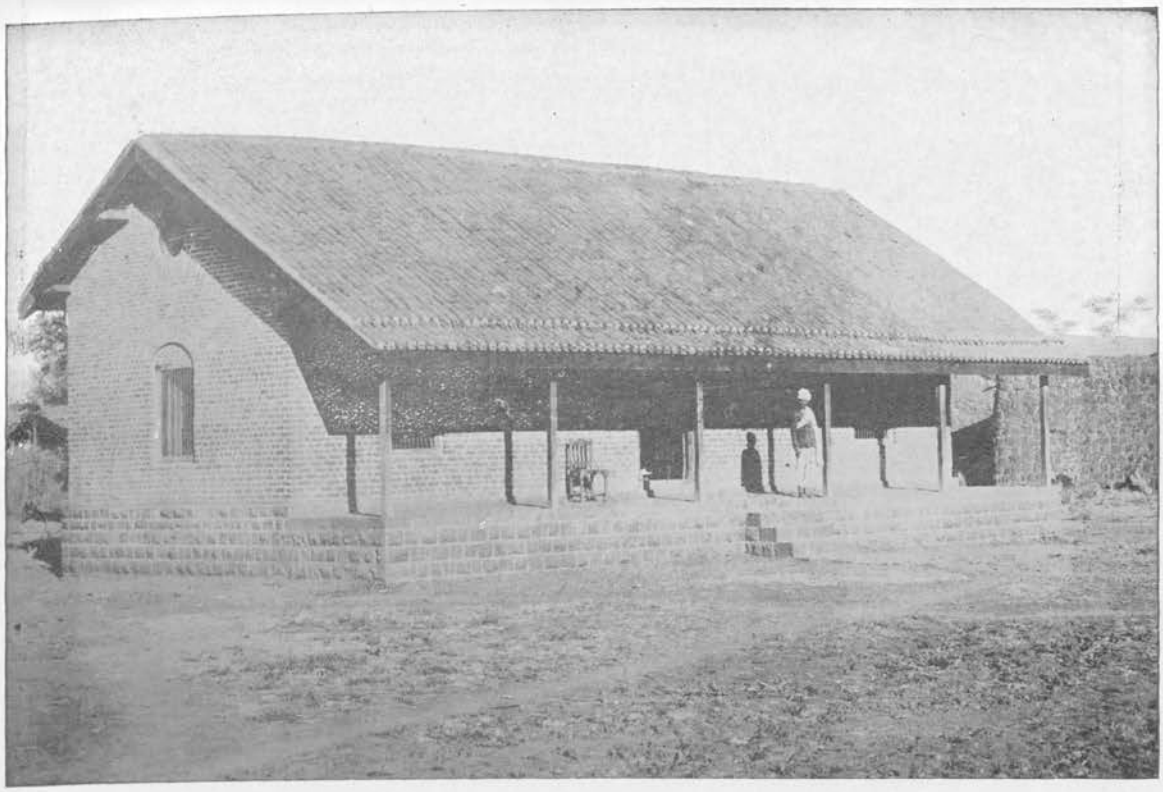


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

CORPORATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, THOUSAND LIGHTS, MADRAS.



LOCAL BOARD PRIMARY SCHOOL, BUILDING AT AMNAPUR.

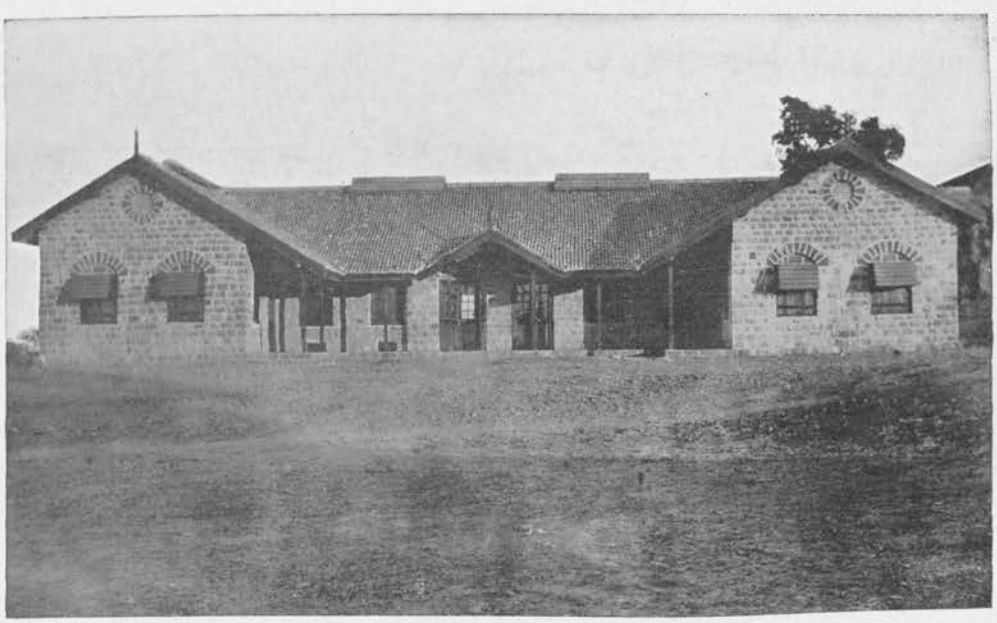


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

LOCAL BOARD SCHOOL, PRAKASHA, WEST KHANDESH.

DAGARPARA UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL, CUTTACK.

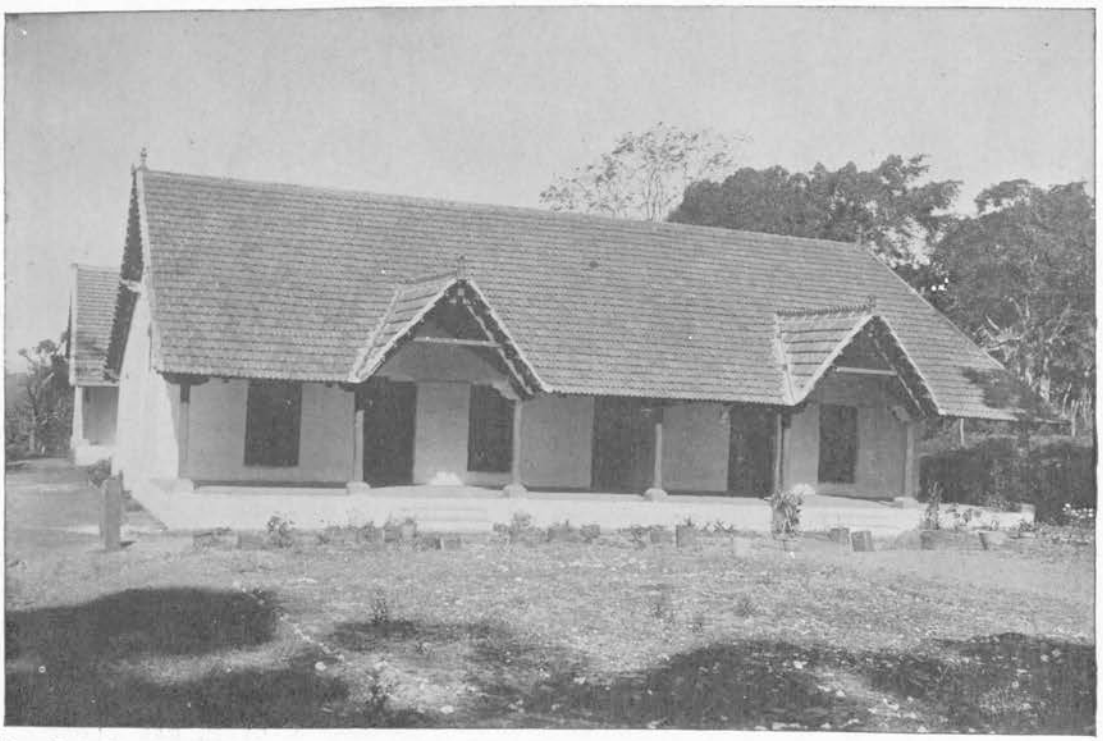
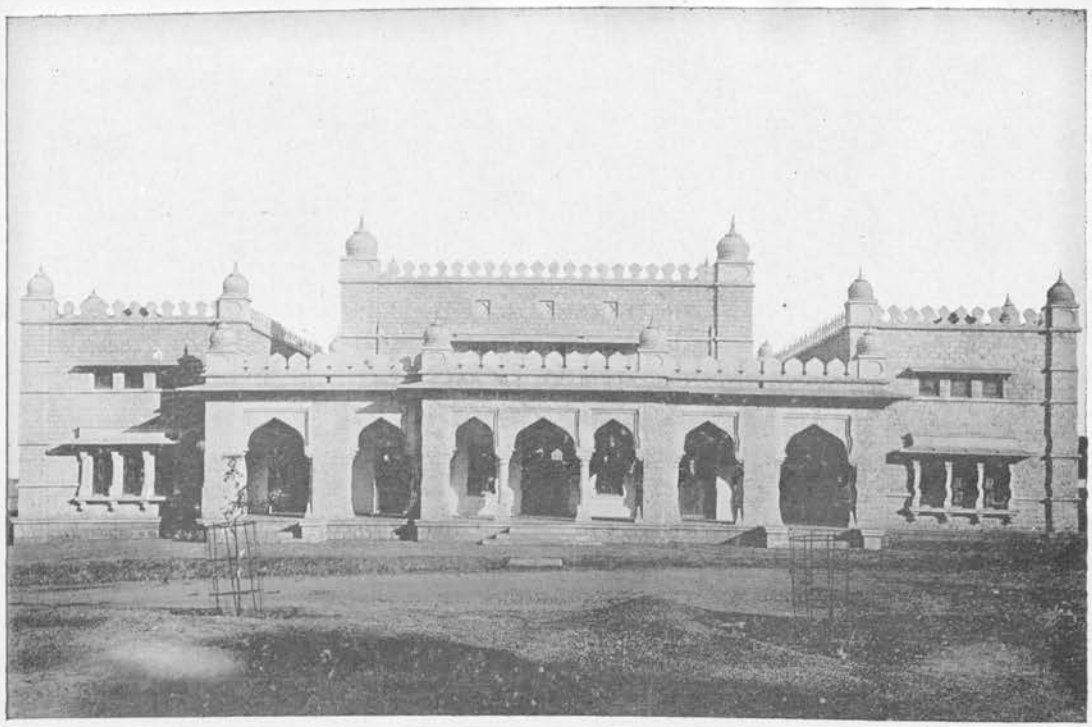


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SONWARPET, COORG.



MUNICIPAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR HINDUS, BLACKPULLY, BANGALORE.

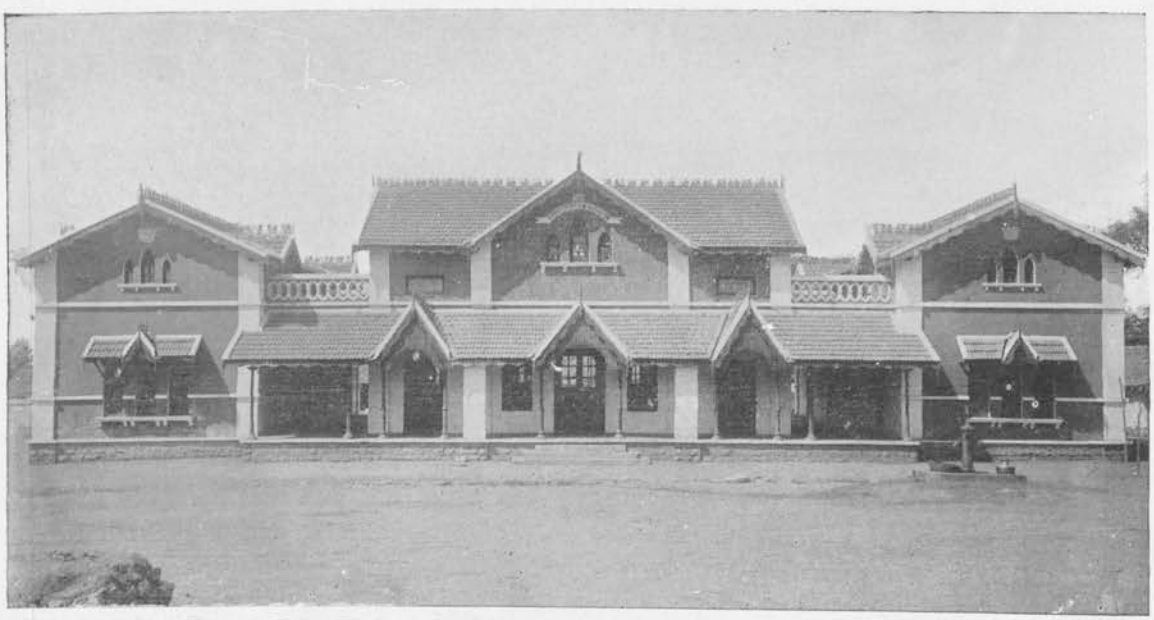
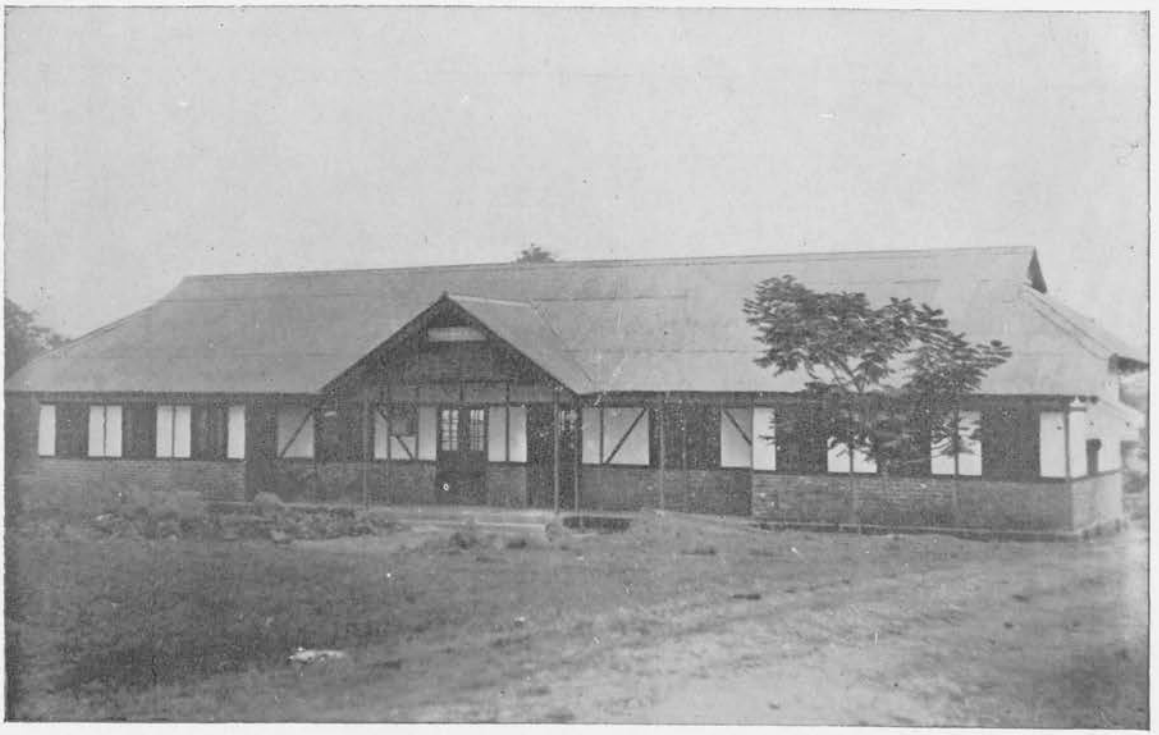


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

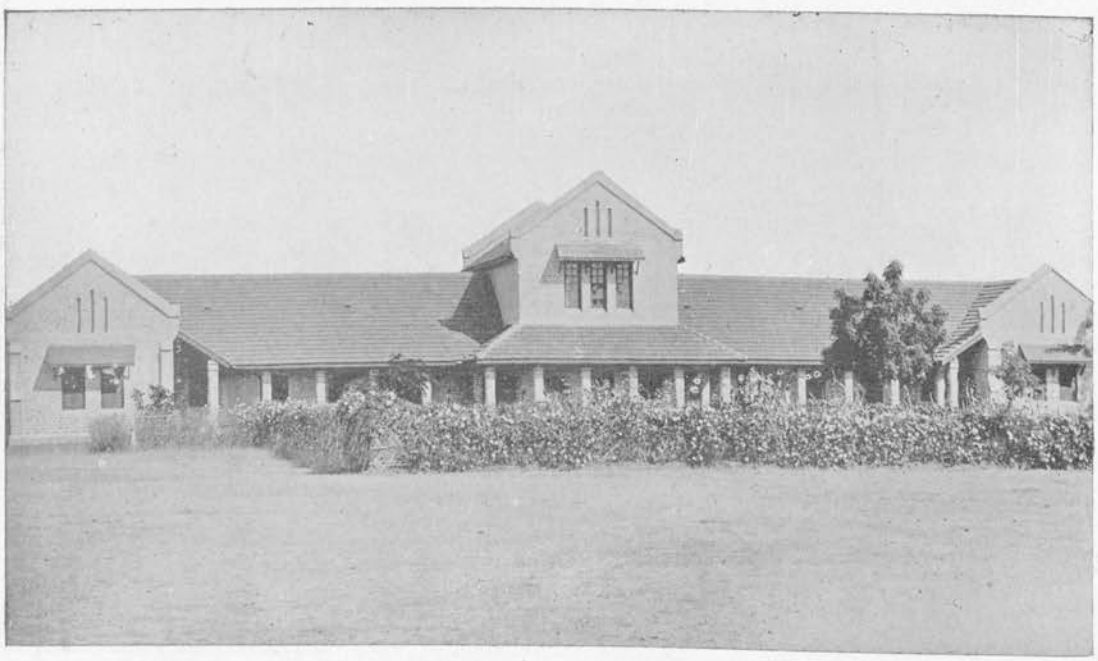
MUNICIPAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR PANCHAMAS, OOKADPALYAM, BANGALORE.



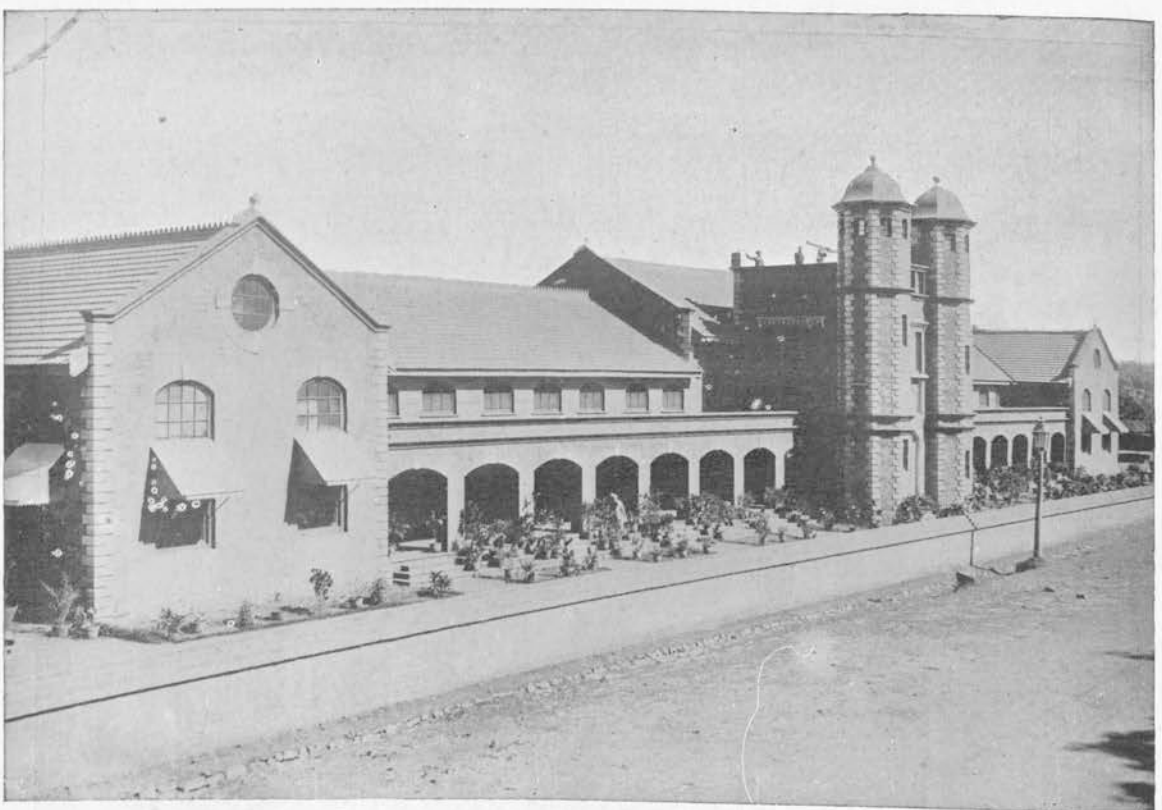
SARAT KALI MOHAN PRACTISING SCHOOL, SILCHAR.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

TEMPORARY GIRLS' SCHOOL AT DELHI.



S. P. G. TRAINING SCHOOL, NANDYAL, MADRAS.



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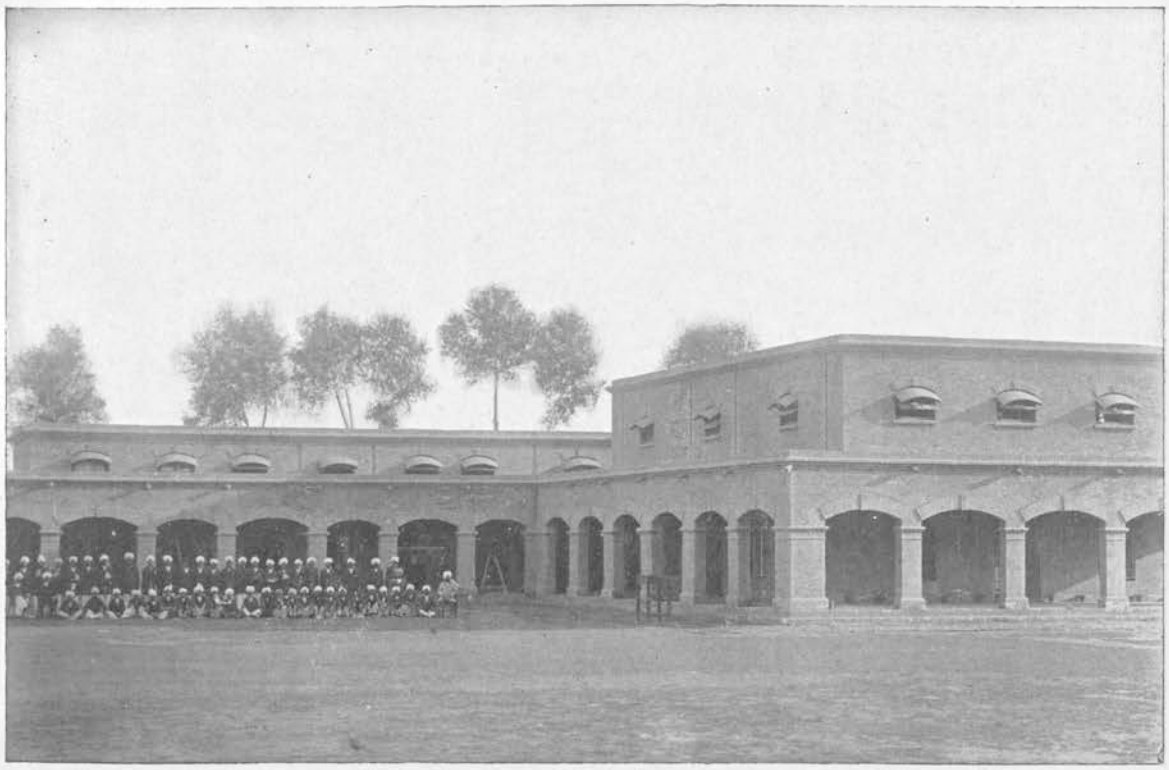
CLASS ROOMS, TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN, DHARWAR.



NORMAL SCHOOL, LYALLPUR.

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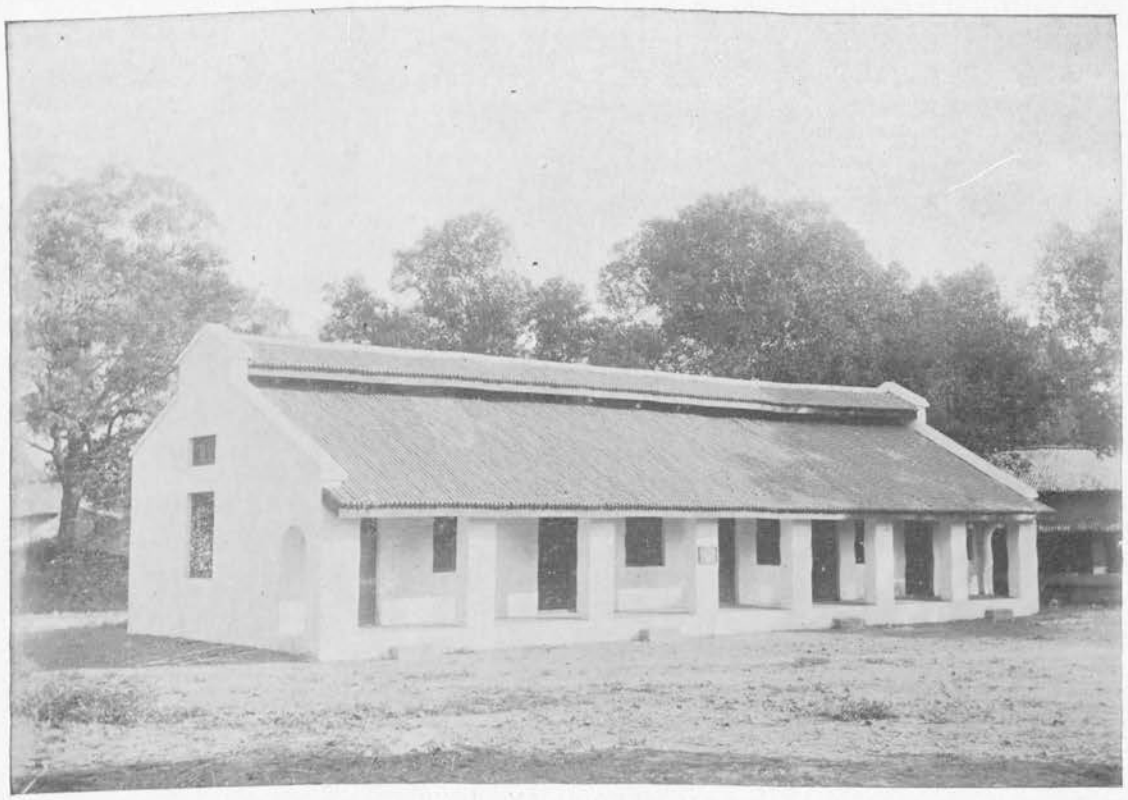
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MEN, NAGPUR.



PATNA MIANJI-TRAINING SCHOOL.

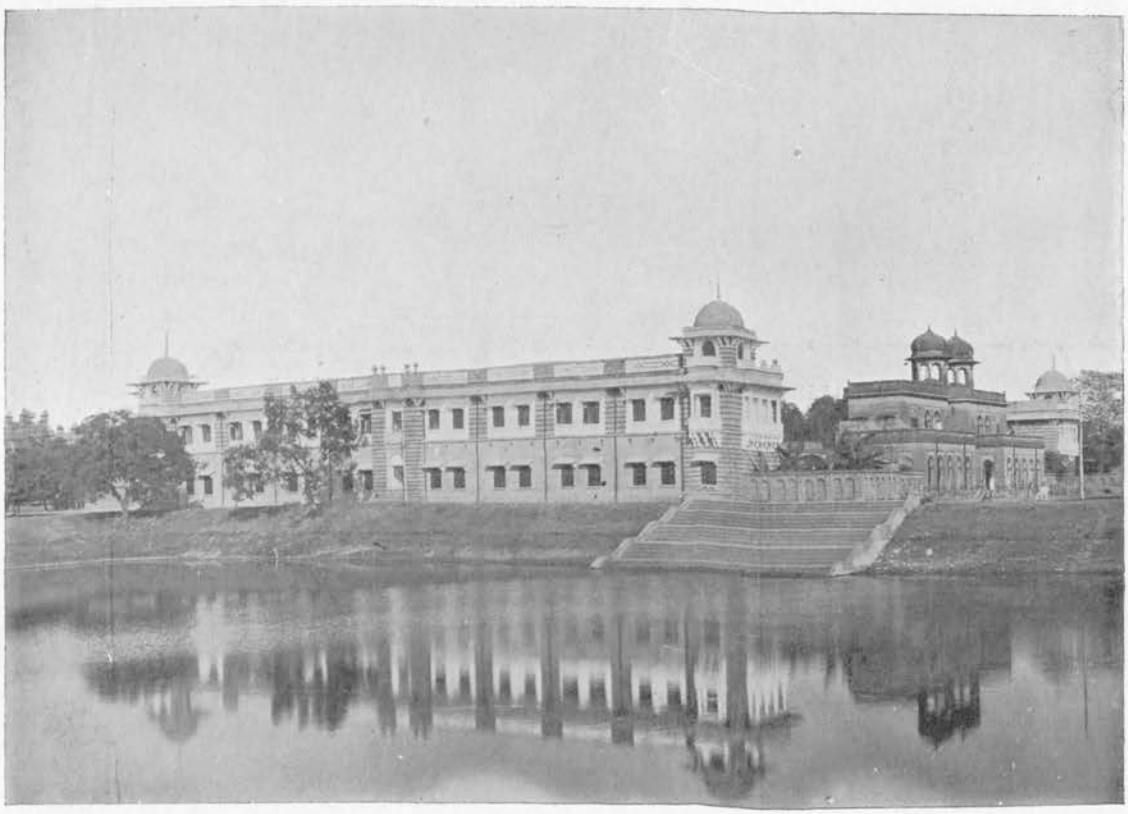
Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

HOSTEL ATTACHED TO THE PATNA MIANJI-TRAINING SCHOOL.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

JAGATSINGHPUR GURU-TRAINING SCHOOL, CUTTACK.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, CALICUT.



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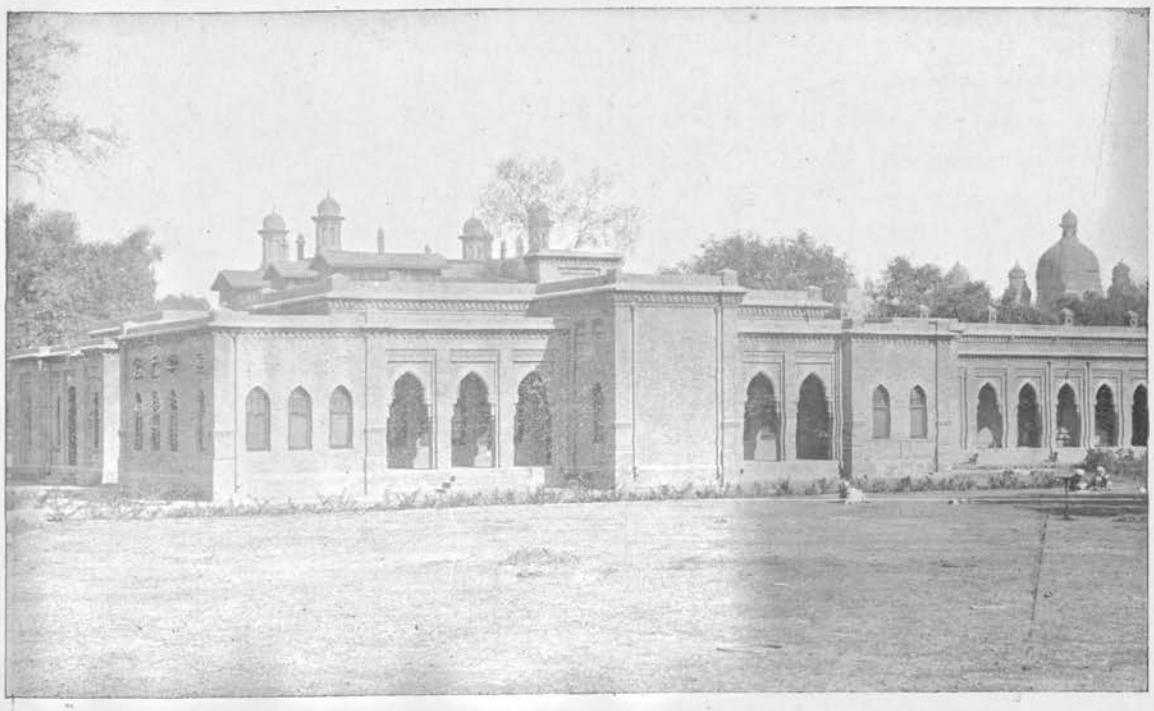
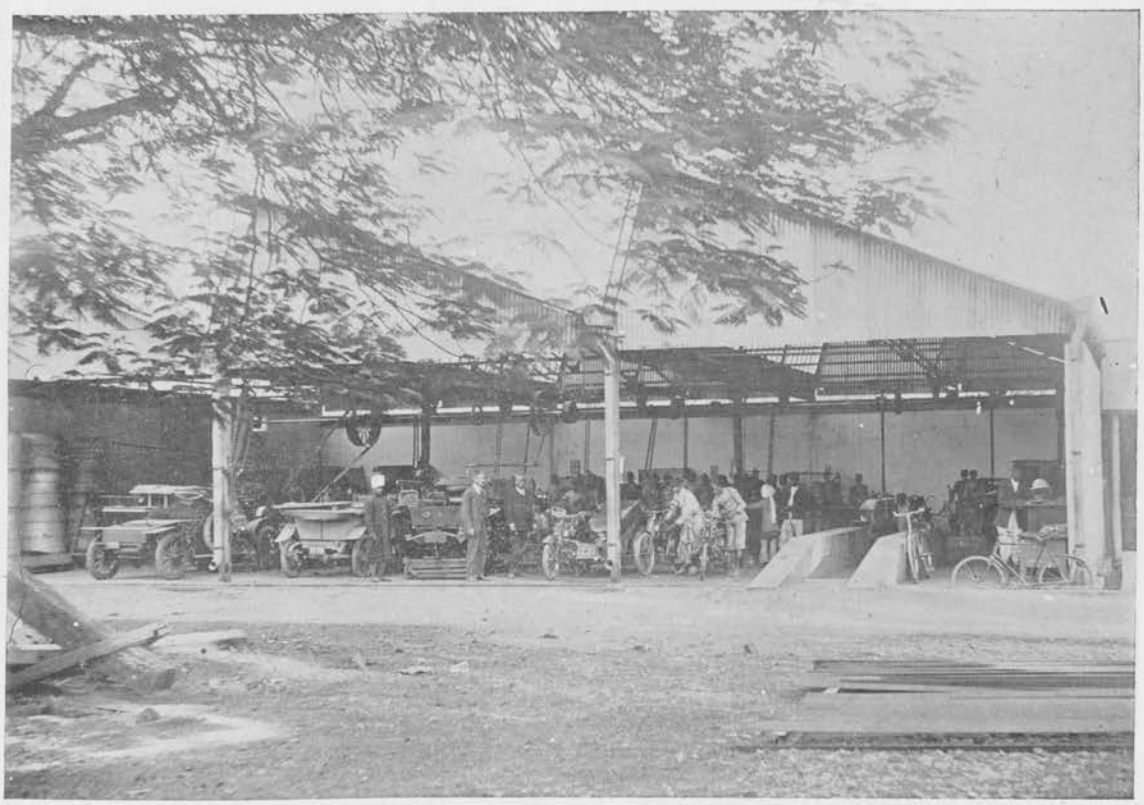
DACCA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING HOSTEL.



NEW WORKSHOPS, MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.



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NEW WORKSHOP, RANCHI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

BOYS' ORPHANAGE, LAHORE.

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A. B. M. EUROPEAN SCHOOL, RANGOON.

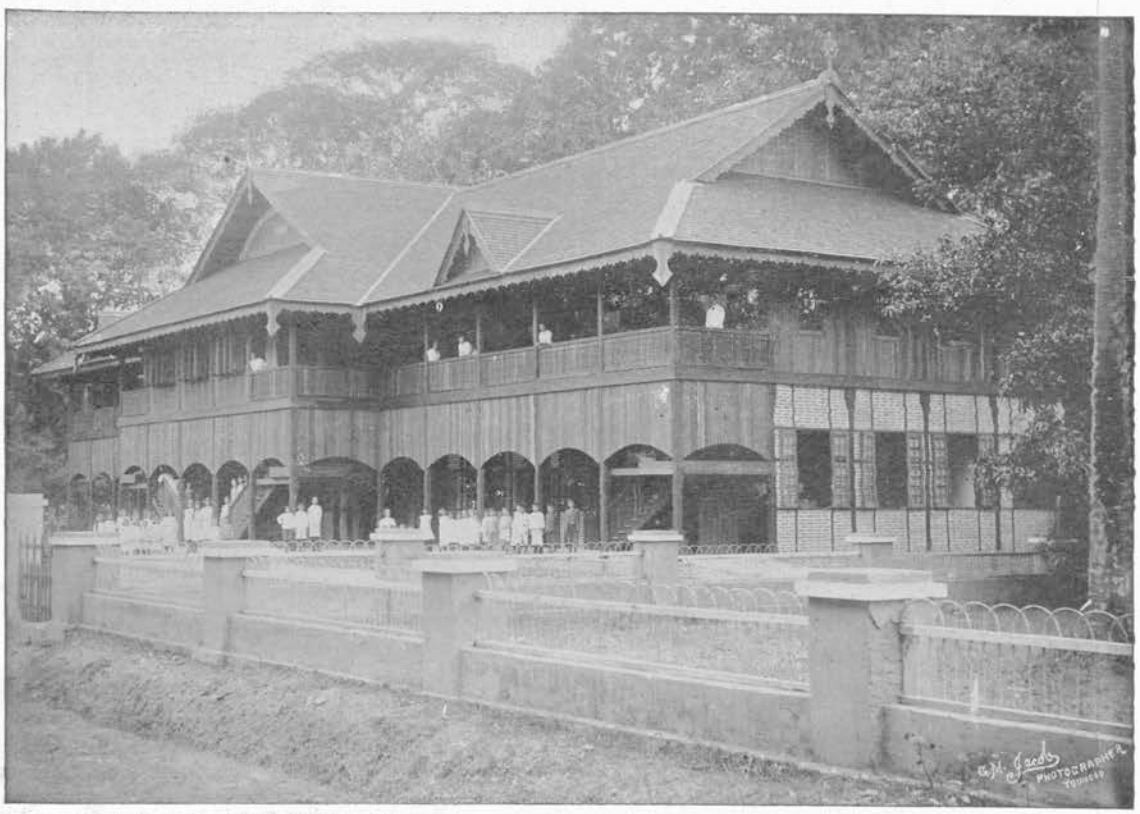

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, TOUNGOO.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

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